

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, with some showers. Temp. 70-85 (21-25). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 68-84 (20-24).
CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. Wind: S.W. 12-14. Temp. 64-84 (19-24).
SEA: Sunny. Temp. 64-84 (19-24).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 6.30
Belgium 10.15
Denmark 1.15
France 0.15
Germany 0.15
Greece 1.15
Italy 1.15
Japan 1.15
Netherlands 0.15
Norway 1.15
Portugal 1.15
Spain 1.15
Sweden 1.15
Switzerland 1.15
Turkey 1.15
U.S. Military 1.15
U.S. Navy 1.15
U.S. Air Force 1.15
U.S. Coast Guard 1.15
U.S. Marine Corps 1.15
U.S. Army 1.15
U.S. Navy 1.15
U.S. Air Force 1.15
U.S. Coast Guard 1.15
U.S. Marine Corps 1.15
U.S. Army 1.15

East Bloc Overture To West

Warsaw Pact 7 Willing to Talk

By Anthony Astrachan
MOSCOW, June 28 (WP).—Warsaw Pact members have announced their willingness to discuss a union of forces in Europe. They also called for creation of a permanent body for East-West contact on European security.

In both cases they responded to stern offers. But they suggested that both proposals flow from an European security conference, as the West had suggested that it lead up to, or at most accompany, such a conference.

The seven Warsaw Pact foreign ministers met in Budapest June 21-22. They agreed on a "memorandum" published in the Soviet press yesterday and already distributed to NATO members and other European states through diplomatic means.

Officially they met for further union of a security conference, as the pact first proposed in 1961. In fact, they decided their own to the NATO meeting in 1961, the last month at which NATO renewed its willingness to move such a conference for the time.

The Rome meeting also renewed old NATO appeal for negotiations leading to a mutual, balanced reduction of forces in Europe. Soviet press reaction to the NATO meeting was predominantly stive.

Six ministers were predominantly stive. They made more explicit than ever before the eligibility of United States and Canada to participate in a security conference, said both East and West German officials.

The phrasing avoided previous contentions about East German sovereignty.

A ministers proposed at Prague October that a security conference have just two items on its agenda: A renunciation of force in peace, and expansion of trade, economic, scientific and technical

is was in keeping with the reason the Communists want security conference: to ratify the quo in Europe, particularly borders between the two Germanys and between East Germany Poland, and to make the status more productive for the Eastern bloc.

Western suggestions that the agenda was insufficiently characterized by the Soviet as attempts to confuse the and delay the conference. Budapest, however, the minutes noted "while no state had tied to the principles embodied in Prague items, many had for an expansion of the agenda. They suggested that a point be added—the creation of a conference of a body on issues of security and cooperation in Europe."

France has been the chief proponent of such a permanent body.



VIOLENCE IN LONDONDERRY—Catholic youths hurl stones during clashes with British troops Saturday night.

United Europe Is Discussed By Pompidou

STRASBOURG, June 28 (Reuters).—French President Georges Pompidou last night stressed that Europe can only play a concerted political role after it has cautiously and gradually achieved union.

Mr. Pompidou, in a major policy speech here before Tuesday's crucial European Common Market summit.

United Kingdom to resume Common Market talks amid indications of success.

negotiations in Luxembourg also emphasized the magnitude of the problems that face France in adapting to its European role. He said France will have to double its industrial capacity in the next ten years.

Outlining his concept of Europe, Mr. Pompidou said "the nations should advance with realism, that is, with precaution and by degrees toward a union which, when it is adequately established in reality and in people's minds, but only then, will be able to have its own policy, its own independence, its own role in the world."

He said the idyllic vision of a prosperous Europe whose leaders took no account of national concerns has been supplanted by reality.

The Federal Republic (West Germany), our immediate neighbor, strikingly demonstrates its great economic capacity and reminds everyone of the existence of the German nation."

As for Britain, he noted: "At the very moment when it reaffirms its desire to see the (European) community, it has been the chief proponent of such a permanent body."

Continued on Page 4, Col. 6

He'd Label Army A Health Hazard

WASHINGTON, June 28 (Reuters).—Federal Communications Commission Chairman Nicholas Johnson says military recruiting advertisements should carry a warning similar to that required on a cigarette pack—caution, the contents "may be hazardous" to the user's health.

Mr. Johnson, dissenting from an FCC denial of broadcast time to organizations opposing recruiting ads, said:

"As with cigarette advertisements, there is something missing in these advertisements, notably the view—widely held by many respectable citizens—that for hundreds of thousands of soldiers, the pay is poor, the education opportunity is the opportunity to learn how to kill and the travel is to Vietnam, where the question of whether the military is making a really worthwhile contribution to the security of the United States is a highly controversial one."

House Committee Calls On Saigon to Devalue Piaster

By Felix Belair Jr.
WASHINGTON, June 28 (NYT).—A Congressional watchdog committee recommended yesterday that South Vietnam promptly devalue its currency to dampen rampant inflation, curb corruption and protect the morale and morals of Americans fighting and working in that country.

A House Committee on Government Operations report described the official exchange rate of 119 piasters to the dollar as unrealistic in the face of readily available illegal or black market rates as high as 423 to the dollar on March 31, this year.

The report also insisted that devaluation be accompanied by wage and price controls and rationing, policies the committee said it considered normal in a war-torn economy.

The level at which a more realistic exchange rate would be fixed was left to the Saigon government, presumably working with the International Monetary Fund.

Prepared by Rep. John E. Moss, D., Calif., chairman of the subcommittee on foreign operations and government information, the report assailed South Vietnamese government policies and business corruption, which it said "stems primarily from the failure of the government of South Vietnam, with the acquiescence of top U.S. officials, to devalue the piaster."

"Vietnamese businessmen and profiteers grow richer as the American taxpayer's expense as they continue to line their pockets with dollars provided through an economy financed virtually in total by the United States," it said, "and their frantic attempts to illegally deposit these profits in foreign banks have made the U.S. dollar the most sought-after commodity in Vietnam."

"The American taxpayer's cost of the war continues to increase unnecessarily because the inequitable exchange rate requires the U.S. government to pay for its piaster needs two to three times the number of dollars it would have to pay if the rates were realistic," it said.

Continued on Page 4, Col. 8

34 Shelling Attacks Listed

SAIGON, June 28 (NYT).—As American troops continued their withdrawal from Cambodia, a slight increase in enemy activity was reported throughout South Vietnam in the last 48 hours.

South Vietnamese military spokesmen reported today that their troops remaining in Cambodia fought scattered and sporadic battles with North Vietnamese forces south of Neak Luong, a town on the Mekong River where South Vietnamese troops were constructing a base for future operations in Cambodia.

Yesterday morning South Vietnamese marines were reported to have killed 77 enemy soldiers and captured 11 in two battles seven miles and 21 miles southwest of Neak Luong. The marines reported their own casualties as one killed and two wounded. At the same time, an infantry unit near Tuk Mass discovered an enemy weapons cache containing 900 rifles and two crew-served weapons.

Infantry and armored troops reported killing six of the enemy in several skirmishes in the same area. In an area about 20 miles west of Phnom Penh 12 enemy soldiers were reported killed when they attacked a South Vietnamese unit early yesterday morning. Spokesmen said one South Vietnamese soldier was killed and 33 wounded in that attack.

Casualties Totaled
As of this morning, allied spokesmen estimated the number of enemy troops they had killed in the Cambodian operation at 11,000. Total foe captured, enemy weapons and supplies were roughly: 19,000 rifles, 2,500 crew-served weapons, including mortar tubes and machine guns, 1,700 tons of ammunition and 8,800 tons of rice.

As of this morning, 339 American soldiers had been killed in Cambodia and 1,501 had been wounded. South Vietnamese casualties were put at 860 killed and 3,965 wounded.

In South Vietnam, meanwhile, spokesmen said enemy gunners had shelled 34 South Vietnamese bases and towns. None of the attacks were against American installations.

The most severe enemy attack came early yesterday morning in the Central Highlands against a hamlet protected by a South Vietnamese militia platoon nine miles west of Konam City. There, enemy soldiers fired two mortar shells into the hamlet and then attacked, killing nine civilians and wounding 35, spokesmen said.

South Vietnamese military spokesmen reported today on the results of a two-day foray into Cambodia along Highway 19, west of Phnom Penh, that ended Friday. The spokesmen had previously reported that the operation was to free Vietnamese refugees trapped by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Mobs Clash in Ulster, 5 Killed, 240 Injured

More Troops Sent to Curb Fires, Sniping

By John M. Lee

BELFAST, June 28 (NYT).—The Unionist government of Northern Ireland, apparently seeing support from the new Conservative government in Britain, took an unyielding stand today after a harrowing night of sectarian riots, gun battles and widespread arson.

The Protestant parades that touched off the violence are continuing. No government concessions are envisaged and Deputy Prime Minister Brian Faulkner raised the specter of subversive plots against this Protestant-dominated state.

Five men were shot dead and 240 seriously injured in savage violence that continued until 8 o'clock this morning.

Tonight, British troops fired tear gas to disperse an advancing Roman Catholic mob in the Bogside slum of Londonderry. Gasoline bombs ignited shops and houses in the area. In Belfast, a grocery store in the Catholic Newtonwards Road was looted and set aflame. Armored cars with machine guns moved into the area.

(The Associated Press reported that British troops tonight began evacuating Protestant women and children from western districts of Belfast after they were besieged by mobs hurling stones and gasoline bombs.)

(The action came only hours after the embattled provincial government declared it was faced with a move to destroy the state, the AP said.)

British troops were moving the Protestant women and children from the Barmsey estate on the western outskirts of the city into schools and halls in less exposed areas. The operation was being carried out under a continuous attack by Roman Catholics from the neighboring Ballymurphy estate.

The office in charge told the AP: "The situation is worsening and I am sure things are going to get out of hand later tonight."

The army sealed off the riot areas to all but military traffic. Officials warned that any civilians carrying firearms were liable to be shot without warning. 450 British troops were flown in to reinforce about 8,000 already patrolling the country.

The government ordered pubs closed at 8 p.m., two hours early, beginning tomorrow. The pubs are not open on Sunday. The government also said that it would introduce immediate legislation to provide mandatory prison sentences for rioters.

This afternoon, 6,000 members of the Orange Order, a militant Protestant fraternal group that antagonizes the Roman Catholic minority, staged another march through Belfast—gaily banners waving, drums booming and fifes and accordions playing songs associated with Protestant supremacy.

The parade passed without incident. Yesterday, a similar parade provided the flashpoint for violence when Roman Catholic youths hurled stones at the marchers near a Catholic neighborhood. Widespread fears have been expressed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



IN BELFAST—Catholics wave a Republic of Ireland flag from the top of a British troop truck as soldiers look on.

One Cites Confidence in Soviets

CAIRO, June 28 (NYT).—Although Egyptian leaders were still studying the details and possibilities of the latest U.S. peace initiative, editorialists in the semi-official press forecast yesterday that the plan would be rejected by all Arabs.

The proposals submitted to Cairo a week ago are being studied by Foreign Ministry experts. The Egyptian government also is consulting its allies and other countries involved in the endeavor to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

General commentary thus far, although inconclusive, is that the plan falls short of Arab insistence on recovery of all lands occupied by Israel in the 1957 war and on settlement of the Palestinian refugee problem.

Meanwhile, government industrial and economic officials were reported to be considering studies on postwar adjustments, including reconstruction of cities along the Suez Canal and the creation of jobs for half a million men now under arms.

This was the only suggestion of optimism about an eventual settlement as the press criticized the U.S. proposals.

In an editorial titled "The Rogers Plan," Akbar al-Yom said: "The United States, while assuming the appearance of calling for acceptance of the 1957 United Nations Security Council resolution, still interprets the resolution in the interests of Israel."

The United States, the editorial charged, is trying to make occupied territories "a subject for bargaining and is trying to dictate Israel's terms to the Arabs."

"For this reason," the editorial concluded, "the American proposals will not be accepted by the Arab peoples, governments or the Palestinian resistance."

Moscow Mentioned
Some of the reasons behind Cairo's hardening stand were suggested in an editorial in al-Ahram, the authoritative paper edited by Mohammed Hassanin Heykal, minister of national guidance and a close adviser of President Nasser.

The Arabs feel new strength, the editorial said, as a result of some recent progress in achieving long-elusive unity against Israel. The Arabs are confident now of the support of "true friends led by the Soviet Union."

Servan-Schreiber Is Winner in Nancy by Big Margin

By Henry Giniger

REIMS, June 28 (NYT).—Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the leftist, author and center politician, was elected a deputy today in a runoff election at the head of a provincial revolt against Paris.

His first electoral success, Mr. Servan-Schreiber, 42, was in a runoff election Sunday in the center of the ancient city of Nancy. He captured close to 60 percent of the vote against incumbent Roger Souchal and 20 percent Michel Antoine, the Communist

ended began as a quarrel over a seat in an election that has shock waves through the French body politic as few events since last year when General de Gaulle quit the presidency and Georges Pompidou was elected in his place. Fundamental issues have been raised about structure of French political system, about the role of political parties and of relations between government and its parliament, and about the role of the media in French politics.

Since it is short of good roads, the main eastern highway from Paris to Strasbourg is a two-lane road passing through Nancy. Of 10 in Paris decided to build a superhighway that would run through Nancy's more industrialized areas, and the ordinarily drowsy citizens of Nancy, already led and irritated by a long series of economic and political crises, found further rea-



J.-J. Servan-Schreiber

sons for revolt. The local deputy, Mr. Souchal, a member of the Gaullist majority, sought vainly to persuade the government at least to improve the existing road. When he got only minor satisfaction, he resigned as a protest.

This set the stage for an election that provided nothing but embarrassment to the government. Nancy would not take Mr. Souchal back and when several ministers came to the city to support his reelection bid they were shouted down.

The first lesson drawn from the election by all political figures is that the Gaullist majority cannot continue to be one of the most highly centralized countries in the world with all essential power concentrated in Paris. Last year Gen. de Gaulle was

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WELCOME TO VIETNAM—American tank crewmen wave and give peace signs as they cross the border from Cambodia past a bullet-riddled welcome sign. The soldiers are members of the 11th Armored, the first U.S. unit to cross the border going the other way.

Habash Says No
AMMAN, June 28 (NYT).—The leader of the most militant group of Palestinian commandos, or fedayeen, has called for elimination of all U.S. interests in the Middle East.

The leader, Dr. George Habash, who heads the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a Marxist group, made his statement in an interview in reaction to the United States' Middle East peace plan.

By Philip Carter

1. You can leave almost any city in Europe and be in America in time for a nip, a dip, or a great connection to almost anywhere in the new world.

2. The only daily non-stops to Miami leave London every morning at the civilized hour of 10.40. With the only in-flight entertainment between London and Miami. Movies. Stereo. Adult games to make the trip what it should be. Fun!

3. No more traffic jams, crowds or congestion at New York's International Airport. (And it sure beats Chicago which brags about being the busiest airport in the world).

4. You arrive in sunny Miami at 15.10 that afternoon. Miami's spacious modern airport has customs and immigration right in the same building. And there's time for a little business or pleasure.

5. You can fly to all of Florida on one great airline.

Arrive in Jacksonville 17.45
Tampa/St. Petersburg 18.25
Orlando 18.16
Key West 17.40
Daytona Beach 16.55
Fort Myers 17.10
Melbourne 18.57
Sarasota/Bradenton 17.48
Palm Beach 17.20

6. Have dinner in the Caribbean.
Kingston, Jamaica 18.30
Nassau, Bahamas 17.23

7. Be in New Orleans at 16.50

8. Houston at 17.30

9. Atlanta at 19.33

10. Los Angeles at 19.40
San Francisco at 19.20

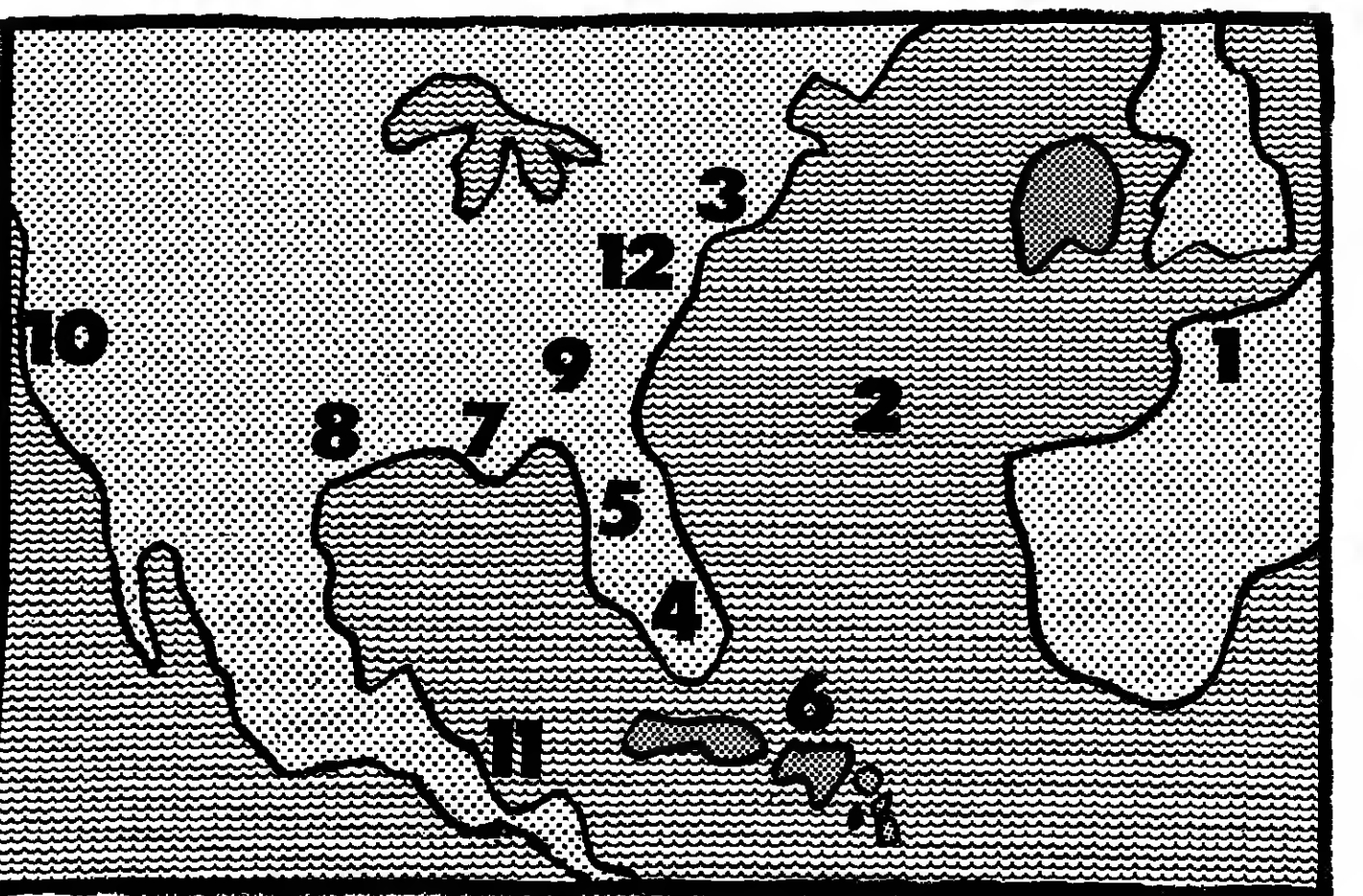
11. Be in Central or South America the same day.
Mexico City 19.15
Panama 19.20
Caracas 22.40

12. After business and pleasure in Miami, you can go North to New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Providence.

New, improved, easy to use America is another fine product of National Airlines. National Airlines says "You're gonna have a great flight".

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6 Frankfurt/Main. 23 21 01



To Counter White House's Advantage

Democrats Demand Equal TV Time

By William Chapman
WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP).—When Lawrence F. O'Brien became chairman of the Democratic National Committee this year, he listed at the top of his priorities what came to be known as "cracking the television nut."

He meant, simply, that Democrats had to gain access to the nation's television sets or risk a near-total eclipse while a Republican President mediated his messages at will from the White House.

From that assumption has flowed a series of extraordinary demands and legal petitions which could, if granted, substantially alter the balance of political power between the ins and the outs of Washington.

The balance already has shifted a bit. There have been demands, partially met, for the right to buy television time to solicit funds so that more television time can be bought this fall.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has given the Democrats the first of four free half-hours this year to reply to President Nixon's speeches and press conferences, or to explain their points of view.

But the big nut is yet to be cracked: The Democrats' sweeping assertion that opponents of the President must be given free and equal time to rebut his every appearance on television.

The developments are just part of a broader, national struggle for the television tube this year, when that

medium's power is being demonstrated more than ever before.

Politicians now regard television not just as one of several media but as the prime tool of their trade.

Democrats in Congress five months ago began planning requests for time to answer presidential statements. Out of the recommendations of a subcommittee headed by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D. Maine, came the request for air time that put Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield on two networks to answer Mr. Nixon's economic speech last week.

And in three highly publicized Senate primary elections this spring, wealthy candidates with maximum access to paid television came from relative obscurity in a few months to beat more well-known opponents. In Ohio, Howard Metzenbaum toppled John Glenn, the famous astronaut; in Texas, Lloyd Bentsen ousted Sen. Ralph Yarborough; and in New York, Rep. Richard L. Ottinger whipped three opponents.

But in national politics, a sitting President's automatic access to network time has been the big boon of this televisual age. Mr. Nixon has used the medium frequently and—his Democratic opponents concede—skillfully. President Kennedy was acknowledged to be a master of television, but he used it much less than the present incumbent has. A CBS analysis shows that Mr. Kennedy appeared on network television for a total of three hours and 49 minutes during his first 17 months in office. Former President Johnson was on for five hours and six minutes in the comparable period. And Mr. Nixon has used it for eight hours and eight minutes.

Out-of-power critics of both parties have complained, over the years, that a President's television advantage was unfair. The networks' customary response has been that opponents were interviewed for their rebuttals in the course of normal news gathering.

The new Democratic demand for response time, however, insists that opponents of a President must be able to compete in both time and format, a novel concept. A two-sentence comment on a half-hour presidential presentation is not enough, they argue.

The Democrats' petition to the Federal Communications Commission makes this broad claim: "To counter the tremendous impact of a President's unfettered television presentations, those who hold differing views on controversial issues of public importance must be free to project a coherent and complete response, which will at least begin to approximate in the minds of the viewers the impact of the President's position."

The broadcasting industry is certain to oppose that claim. The

four half-hours being offered by CBS are a partial response. The other two networks have not yet made their move.

The Democratic National Committee's petition does not seek time specifically for the party.

But in the view of Democratic officials, the networks should not be allowed to determine who would make the opposition's reply. As a practical matter, they believe an informal trimmings—the Democratic national chairman and the House and Senate leaders—should decide who would get the air time.

Republicans, of course, take a dim view of the whole idea. The Democrats' demand is something new, said GOP national chairman Rogers C.B. Morton, because "they were respectfully silent when President Johnson dominated the network ratings, seemingly at will."



Lawrence F. O'Brien, Democratic party chairman.

Al Capp May Run Against Kennedy, Would Tackle 'Fakery and Lunacy'

SAN DIEGO, June 28 (UPI).—Cartoonist Al Capp, creator of *L'il Abner*, says he is thinking seriously of challenging Sen. Edward M. Kennedy to represent Massachusetts in the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Capp said Friday he had been "in the White House twice in recent weeks" and had a phone call "from a man who really counts in the administration, urging me to run." However, he did not answer directly when asked whether President Nixon had asked him to run.

"I'm not really a conservative," Mr. Capp told the annual Republican fund-raising dinner here. "I am a humorist, whose first duty is to make as much money as he possibly can, and secondly to find fakery and lunacy, where he finds it, and expose it."

"I've watched fakery and lunacy shift from the far right to the far left, and a change from McCarthyism and the KKK to the SDS. If that makes me a conservative, call me one."

Mr. Capp, who recently changed his registration to Republican from Independent, said he found Republican policies "the most sane, sober, the least slobbering sentimental and the least suicidal."

He also said he would eliminate political satire from his comic strip if he decides to run. He said he had been assured by Massachusetts Republicans they could match Sen. Kennedy "dollar for dollar in campaign financing" if he would run.

Dudman's Conclusion: U.S. Erred on Cambodia

By Richard Dudman
Chief Washington Correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

From behind guerrilla lines the great success that President Nixon has claimed in Cambodia has the doubtful look of imminent failure.

I feel some hesitancy about making broad judgments of this kind because, in the 40 days that I was a prisoner of guerrillas in Cambodia, I saw only a small slice of the new war that is raging there.

I had no opportunity to talk to high-level policymakers.

Yet, it was a unique chance to see the war from the other side. As a result, in this final article, describing my experiences I feel a responsibility to do what a reporter seldom does—express some personal opinions.

What I saw and heard during nearly six weeks as a captive in "liberated" Cambodia convinced me that President Nixon's policies inadvertently were helping the U.S. to create conditions for a Communist-controlled "people's war," a savage, prolonged struggle by an elusive, determined guerrilla front with strong popular support.

The two-month-old invasion by the United States and South Vietnam has not succeeded despite the capture of enemy weapons and supplies. Instead, it has created hatred of the United States and strengthened the influence of both North Vietnam and the Viet Cong in Cambodia.

I saw the early development of what appears to be a Cambodian people's movement—the Front Uni de la Nation Khmer, popularly known as FUNK. It is loyal not to the shaky government of Prime Minister Lon Nol, but to Norodom Sihanouk, who was ousted in a military coup March 18 and now heads a government in exile from Peking and Hanoi.

The American action, when viewed from the enemy's side of the combat zone in Cambodia rather than from Washington or Saigon, appears to be the latest in a series of disastrous moves that have carried the U.S. deeper into the conflict in Indochina ever since 1964. I saw no reasonable prospect of a successful outcome or even of an end to the fighting.

Those are some of the impressions I received as my two fellow prisoners—Elizabeth Pond of the Christian Science Monitor and Michael Marrow of Dispatch News Service International—and I were taken from one hiding place to another. We traveled through a large area of eastern Cambodia, where enemy forces appeared to operate at will despite the presence of thousands of American and South Vietnamese troops.

Our captors let us keep notes of our experiences, occasionally even going to a village to get a new ballpoint pen when one of ours wore out.

In this final article of his series, Richard Dudman, veteran St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter on Southeast Asian affairs, presents his views on the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. and South Vietnamese forces.

self-delusion by the U.S. in regard to Cambodia. American military leaders have long argued that enemy troops can't fight in the monsoon season. But the five guerrillas who guarded us made it plain that this is a myth.

Anh Hai, the political leader of our band, said that the rains, which started two weeks before our release on June 15, would mean a change in the pattern of guerrilla life. Few government officials or foreigners would remain with the soldiers, he said, adding, "The soldiers will no longer live with the people in their houses but will go out into the forests and countryside and will begin their rainy-season offensive."

The guerrillas like the monsoons because they inhibit allied air attacks.

There is danger, too, of the kind of self-deception we have practiced in connection with the Vietnamese conflict. Official U.S. descriptions of the guerrilla war there, as a simple case of aggression from North Vietnam, stood in the way of a sensible American approach, if one was possible at all.

The war was far more than it appeared. It contained important elements of a civil struggle. There was an indigenous movement, with, of course, close ties to North Vietnam.

Guerrillas' Role

Similarly, an oversimplified explanation of what is happening in Cambodia may blind the U.S. to an understanding of the reality of the struggle there.

Despite denials by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, it is clear that both have troops in Cambodia. Our captors made no effort to deny that this was the case. The presence of outside forces was even tacitly admitted in constant references to "solidarity among all the peoples in Indochina."

Although we were convinced that one of our guards was from North Vietnam and another from South Vietnam, all five always described themselves as representatives of FUNK, the Cambodian national front. On the basis of my experiences, it is difficult to tell how real an organization it is. I saw and heard many indications that it received substantial military assistance from North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong). We could not tell how much political influence or control Hanoi and the NLF exert over FUNK.

It is equally difficult to tell whether Sihanouk is a puppet of Hanoi. I suspect he may be. The attitude of the villagers we saw indicated clearly that Sihanouk remains a highly popular leader in Cambodia.

The national front acknowledges that it is Communist-controlled. This came out in an interview we obtained with the front's local Cambodian military commander on the day before we were set free. He described the front as being "under the direction of the Communist party in Cambodia." This was a reference to the Khmer Rouge, the Communist faction that long has operated in Cambodia.

Of course, there has been leftist and Communist sentiment in Cambodia for many years, particularly in the "liberated" areas in which we were held. But we felt it was being strengthened. The U.S. invasion bolstered the Communist argument that the Americans, not the guerrillas, are the aggressors that turned a peaceful country into a battleground.

As a result of the war, we saw poverty developing in a land of plenty. In what appeared to be rather frank discussions, our guards told us that prices of many things were skyrocketing.

They were worried because their rations were cut from the equivalent of three U.S. cents per day per man in April to one cent in June. The allowance covers the cost of everything but rice, which is provided free. They claimed that the reduction resulted from the increasing number of Cambodians who were joining the front.

Our team of guards was diverse in its makeup but obviously hand-picked for their assignment. Anh Hai, the political chief, was a 25-year veteran of the revolution. I was convinced that he was a North Vietnamese, although he said he was from Hue, in South Vietnam.

Anh Ba I believed to be of delta stock, from deep in South Vietnam. He was the military tactician, responsible for our safety.

'Uncle Ho' Cited

Anh Tu was a sensitive, rather shy man who left his family to join the revolutionary movement 11 years ago. He said his wife was killed in a bombing raid and that he has had no contact with a small daughter whom he left behind.

Anh Qui and Yogi were both Cambodians although Qui was of Chinese stock. He had joined the revolution only a few months before we were captured.

Yogi enlisted in the front as an ordinary soldier the day before Sihanouk was overthrown last March. He had been an officer in the Cambodian Army in a unit guarding Lon Nol. He was not a Communist but said he would remain in the front for the duration.

All were in their early or mid-thirties, except Anh Qui, who was about 26, and Anh Hai, who was 44. All carried copies of the famous little red book that contains Ho Chi Minh's philosophy of revolution and they often quoted "Uncle Ho."

On the whole, they seemed to live a happy and comfortable life and probably a bit better than most South Vietnamese troops. They refused our request that we be taken to Hanoi or into areas under attack by the allies. They rejected our repeated requests for information about other Western correspondents captured in Cambodia and about American prisoners of war.

At one point they told us that some letters and other things we had been permitted to write had been mailed to America. But in later turned out that nothing, except perhaps the letters, had been sent.

They treated us well and looked after our safety, but exacted for minor matters like lending us a needle and thread, they granted none of the requests we made. They decided everything. We had very little freedom of action.

I saw them as representatives of a tough revolutionary force, entirely confident of their success and determined and able to fight on indefinitely.

Nomination Won By Humphrey In Minnesota

DULUTH, Minn., June 28 (AP).—Former U.S. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey has been nominated as a Senate candidate by Minnesota's Democratic-Farmer-Labor party.

The convention, which endorsed him Friday night, adopted a campaign platform plank on Vietnam that goes beyond Mr. Humphrey's views. It calls for "immediate withdrawal" of U.S. troops supervised by the United Nations and condemns the U.S. government for a restrictive and militaristic form of Asian foreign policy.

In announcing himself as a candidate two weeks ago, Mr. Humphrey said: "I favor a continuous and accelerated withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Vietnam at the earliest possible date. It will encourage and support every effort of the Congress and President to achieve this objective."

Mr. Humphrey is seeking the state seat of Eugene J. McCarthy, who sought the 1968 Democratic presidential nomination won by Mr. Humphrey. Mr. McCarthy not seeking re-election.

Out-of-power critics of both parties have complained, over the years, that a President's television advantage was unfair. The networks' customary response has been that opponents were interviewed for their rebuttals in the course of normal news gathering.

The new Democratic demand for response time, however, insists that opponents of a President must be able to compete in both time and format, a novel concept. A two-sentence comment on a half-hour presidential presentation is not enough, they argue.

The Democrats' petition to the Federal Communications Commission makes this broad claim: "To counter the tremendous impact of a President's unfettered television presentations, those who hold differing views on controversial issues of public importance must be free to project a coherent and complete response, which will at least begin to approximate in the minds of the viewers the impact of the President's position."

The broadcasting industry is certain to oppose that claim. The

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Obituaries: Popular French Novelist Mac Orlan Is Dead at 88

PARIS, June 28 (AP).—Pierre Mac Orlan, 88, one of France's best known popular writers, died during the night at his home in the nearby village of Saint-Cyr-sur-Morin, his friends reported today.

Born Pierre Dumarchey in northeast France, Mr. Mac Orlan came to Paris during the heyday of experimental writing and painting. First trying his hand at painting, he associated with Pablo Picasso and others then unknown, as well as budding writers such as Guillaume Apollinaire.

He was a newsmen for a while on the Marseillais. His taste for adventure and escapism led him to write novels, the most famous of which was "Qual des Brumes" (literally "Foggy Docks," published in 1927).

"Qual des Brumes" was made into a film starring Jean Gabin and Michele Morgan. Other well-

known novels included "Le Chant de l'Equipe," "Marguerite de la Nuit" and "L'Ancre de Misericorde."

He was senior member of the Academie des Lettres, held the Croix de Guerre for the 1914-18 war, and was Commander in the Legion of Honor.

Mikhail Shemyakin
MOSCOW, June 28 (AP).—Mikhail Shemyakin, 62, founder of the School of Biochemistry of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has died in Riga, Tass reported yesterday.

The official Soviet news agency did not report the time of death but said that it occurred while Mr. Shemyakin was attending a scientific symposium in the Latvian capital.

Mr. Shemyakin was a Hero of Socialist Labor and had received

religious studies at the University of Berlin and Mansfield College.

Mr. Libby was executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War from 1921 until his retirement in 1954.

While head of the organization, he championed a number of peace movements.

Mr. Libby said in 1954: "I think peaceful coexistence with Russia is possible because now there is no alternative. War has become obsolete, but the 'war party' doesn't know it."

"The war party in the United States is the greatest threat to world peace," he stated.

At that time he said the "war party" was led by then Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Senate majority leader, Sen. William F. Knowland, R., Calif.

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Shaky Ride From the Start

Penn Central Collapse Jolts U.S.

By Frank C. Porter

(In preparing this article, the writer had the reporting assistance of Ronald Kessler, Robert J. Samuelson and William H. Jones—all of The Washington Post.)

NEW YORK (WP).—They couldn't determine whether they were making money or losing it. They didn't seem to have a clear idea of how much commercial paper they had out. They had no controls on cash; they didn't know if it was coming or going.

Thus a director of the Penn Central Co. described what he called the "terribly poor and inept management" of the world's largest transportation company before its bankruptcy last Sunday shocked financial markets around the world.

The same view came from a high Nixon administration official privy to the elaborate negotiations that preceded the government's abortive effort to bail out the railroad.

What went wrong? How did it happen?

Series of Troubles

Ever since the merger of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad in February, 1968, the combined operation had been plagued by expensive labor agreements, tight money conditions, spiraling debt, major breakdowns in service, a drop in freight shipments, increasing passenger deficits and—more recently—unusually bad winter weather and a general business slowdown.

But by many insiders' accounts, the key problem was a civil war within the company—and consequent mismanagement.

It was one of those incompatible situations you find in business from time to time where you have so much friction and lack of authority. It's just a mess," said Robert S. Odell, a San Francisco businessman who was a Penn Central director until May 12.

If there is such a thing as a glittering name in American railroading, they belonged to Stuart T. Saunders and Alfred E. Perlman. And the industry was stunned when they were fired as board chairman and vice-chairman respectively on June 8—the day before the government's plan of an immediate \$200 million loan to be followed by legislative funds was presented to congressional leaders.

Mr. Saunders, the perfect picture of the Virginia aristocrat, headed the rich Norfolk and Western, then controlled by the Pennsylvanians, before becoming board chairman of the Penn Central and then chief executive officer of the Penn Central.

His influence extended well beyond railroads. He had close ties with the Kennedy and Johnson administrations (whom he served as kind of an official ambassador to the business community), was an influential member of the prestigious Business Council, was the recipient of a long string of honorary degrees and joined clubs in 11 different cities.

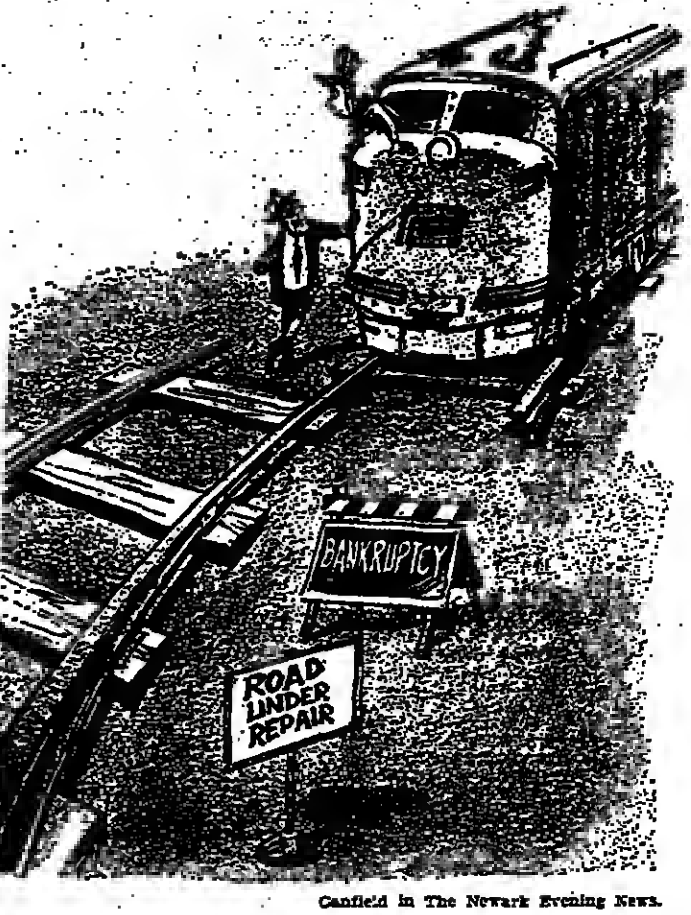
Young Protégé

Mr. Perlman, more a "man of the people" was a protégé of the late Robert R. Young, the "populist of Wall Street" who installed Mr. Perlman as head of the New York Central after gaining control in a bitter proxy fight in 1954. An MIT graduate and intellectual in an industry not known for its intellectuality, Mr. Perlman earlier had won a reputation as an operating genius by building the Denver and Rio Grande into a prosperous road after it had been in bankruptcy four times.

On paper this was the dream team for any American corporation—Mr. Saunders as the perfect front man with his impeccable legal, political and social credentials; Mr. Perlman as the brilliant and innovative operating man.

But it didn't work out that way. It was apparent from the beginning that Mr. Saunders and Mr. Perlman could never pull together in harness. Mr. Perlman had served as president and chief administrative officer of the merged company before being moved to vice-chairman when Mr. Gorman took over as president last December. Mr. Gorman also assumed the chairmanship when Mr. Saunders was fired earlier this month.

"Saunders has a lot of talent as a lawyer, but he just didn't know how to run a railroad," Mr. Odell, a former director, said. "To take the position that the Pennsylvania had purchased the Central, rather than merging with it, and there was continual conflict between the men from each road. On top of that, they had two men for every job—with the Pennsylvania man usually on top." Other sources pointed out that many of the Central's most able executives quit.



Cartooned in The Newark Evening News.

'Time Out to Reorganize!'

How to run a railroad, Mr. Odell, a former director, said. "To take the position that the Pennsylvania had purchased the Central, rather than merging with it, and there was continual conflict between the men from each road. On top of that, they had two men for every job—with the Pennsylvania man usually on top." Other sources pointed out that many of the Central's most able executives quit.

Costs Estimated

A year ago Mr. Perlman's own estimates indicated that the \$81 million that had been projected as the annual savings to be realized from merger economies would be wiped out by labor and capitalization costs of the merger.

When he was reminded by a visitor that Mr. Saunders had just predicted even higher savings from the merger than originally estimated, Mr. Perlman turned slowly in his chair and looked out a floor-length window of his oak-paneled office on New York's Park Avenue.

"I never comment on anything the chairman says," he finally muttered.

A year later, Mr. Perlman put major blame for the bankruptcy on the growth of competitive means of shipping, freight—trucks, oil pipelines, inland waterways, air transport—and the unexpected slowdown in the economy with increasingly tight money conditions.

But he conceded that there were "differences of philosophy of management" between himself and Mr. Saunders.

"The Pennsylvania wanted volume regardless of profitability," Mr. Perlman told The Washington Post in New York. "We looked at profitability more closely. We wanted to put more money into the railroad, but they invested in real estate and developed it."

Mr. Perlman was typical of most officers of the merged company in the use of "we" and "they" to distinguish between Central and Pennsy personnel.

"I was supposed to be in charge of operations," Mr. Perlman says, "but I didn't have full control. There was too much fragmentation of authority."

Whether the merger actually plunged Penn Central into bankruptcy can only be the subject of speculation. Many believe that circumstances would have been even worse without it, that the Central would have gone under anyhow. It had been in on ever since World War II and faced bankruptcy when Mr. Young won control in 1954, although he was unaware of it.

At any rate, Mr. Perlman was convinced that the Central couldn't make it alone in the face of the mergers of other Eastern roads, and he had grave doubts about a merger with the Pennsy.

What Mr. Perlman wanted was an end-to-end, or complete, merger, as opposed to a parallel merger in which both parties serve primarily the same area and markets, in order to dispose of duplicate facilities. For years railroad theoreticians had envisaged a series of mergers that would create three competing systems in the East, each based on a major north-south corridor oriented largely to miscellaneous freight and passenger traffic. The Penn Central—in combination with a mid-Atlantic bulk carrier serving the coal regions—such as Norfolk and Western, the C. and O. and the B. and O. In general, the coal roads are big money makers.

When the C. and O. and the B. and O. merged, leaving out the Central, it was the Central's last gasp," said Charles T. Ireland, former president of Allegheny Corp., Mr. Young's holding company. Mr. Ireland is now senior vice-president of International Telephone and Telegraph.

It was then that Mr. Perlman began his bitter discussions with the Pennsylvanians, knowing full well that it would be a marriage of weakness.

"It's not a good merger," he is said to have told the late Sen. Estes Kefauver, D. Tenn. "But it's the only one we can get."

As chairman of the Senate subcommittee on anti-trust and monopoly, Sen. Kefauver was considered the biggest impediment to merger. An associate recalls that Mr. Perlman so charmed Sen. Kefauver that the senator withdrew his opposition. After about five years of hearings and litigation the merger was consummated in 1968.

Most of the investment community and the general public took the rosy predictions of the merging parties at their word. Pennsy stock had risen as low as 12 in the early 1960s; stock in the combined operation hit a high of 86 1/2 in 1969—once person didn't.

That was Mr. Ireland, Mr. Perlman's ally for industrial conquest, Allegheny Corp., had been the Central's largest stockholder with 14 percent of the road's outstanding shares. As president, Mr. Ireland sold off 85 percent of these holdings in 1968, nearly two years before the merger was effected. "This should have been the tipoff that it wasn't going to be a viable merger," a longtime Young associate observed.

Economies Offset

The vaunted \$81 million in merger economies were more than offset by what economists like to call diseconomies.

Mr. Ireland and others, for example, pointed out that some economies of the two roads was anticipated, but nothing on the scale of what developed.

As it turned out, computers of the two lines were incompatible for months. Whole freight cars and shipments were lost. Perishable goods frequently spoiled before they could be found. Shippers diverted business to other lines or trucking firms.

Mr. Perlman notes that the cost of altering locomotives so that they could be used on both carriers was \$750,000. An agreement with labor unions to assure that no jobs would be lost through merger—it permits a maximum out in the work force of only 5 percent a year—was expensive, and no one had anticipated the current 8 or 9 percent annual wage increases that stem from inflation.

And then there were the big mistakes about the money market.

B. Scott Nichols Jr., railroad analyst with W.E. Burton and Co., noted that two years ago the Penn Central weighed the possibility of a blanket mortgage on its extensive real estate holdings. The company, for example, owns many of the large buildings in the area bounded by Madison and Lexington Avenues and 40th and 50th Streets in New York.

"But interest rates were climbing—they were up to 6 to 8 1/2 percent—and the company decided to wait until they went down," Mr. Nichols remembers. "They kept going up, and the more they went up the more Penn Central felt they would go down." The irony is that Penn Central was unable to sell a \$100 million bond issue at 10 1/2 percent last month. They were able to sell commercial paper until it became obvious that they were losing money and glumly consolidating earnings.

It was against this background that Penn Central finally asked the U.S. government to bail it out.

The subject was first broached when Edward Saunders, met Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy in Hot Springs, Va., the first part of May during the spring meeting of the Business Council.

The first real involvement occurred on May 28 when Mr. Saunders met in secret with a group of the Nixon administration's highest officials: Mr. Kennedy, Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and Peter Flanagan, assistant to the President.

Mr. Saunders reportedly told the group that Penn Central faced the prospect of bankruptcy soon, possibly within the week. The cabinet officers were understandably nervous. The stock market hit an eight-year low that day with the Dow Jones industrials dropping 10 points to 631. The omnipresent fear was that the bankruptcy of a giant corporation could possibly turn the stock market plunge and moderate recession into panic and depression.

The Saunders Plan

Mr. Saunders came prepared with a plan and it won an immediate informal commitment from the government. Under a section of the defense production act designed to help little and medium-sized military suppliers, the government (in this case the Navy) would guarantee a \$200 million loan to be supplemented later when Congress passed a bill permitting \$750 million in federal loans to ailing corporations.

A government source says the immediate congressional response was "a big relief" and included pledges to speed up passage of the railroad loan bill. After the legislators had time to think it over, however, they had second thoughts. Penn Central conceded that the \$200 million alone wasn't enough to keep the company from going broke, and the trains would continue to run even with Penn Central in bankruptcy.

Chairman Wright Patman, D. Texas, became the symbol of resistance, and in vain company and administration officials sought to win him over. Some critics contended that Mr. Patman wanted to see a big company go broke to dramatize his complaints that high interest rates and scarce credit are ruining the economy.

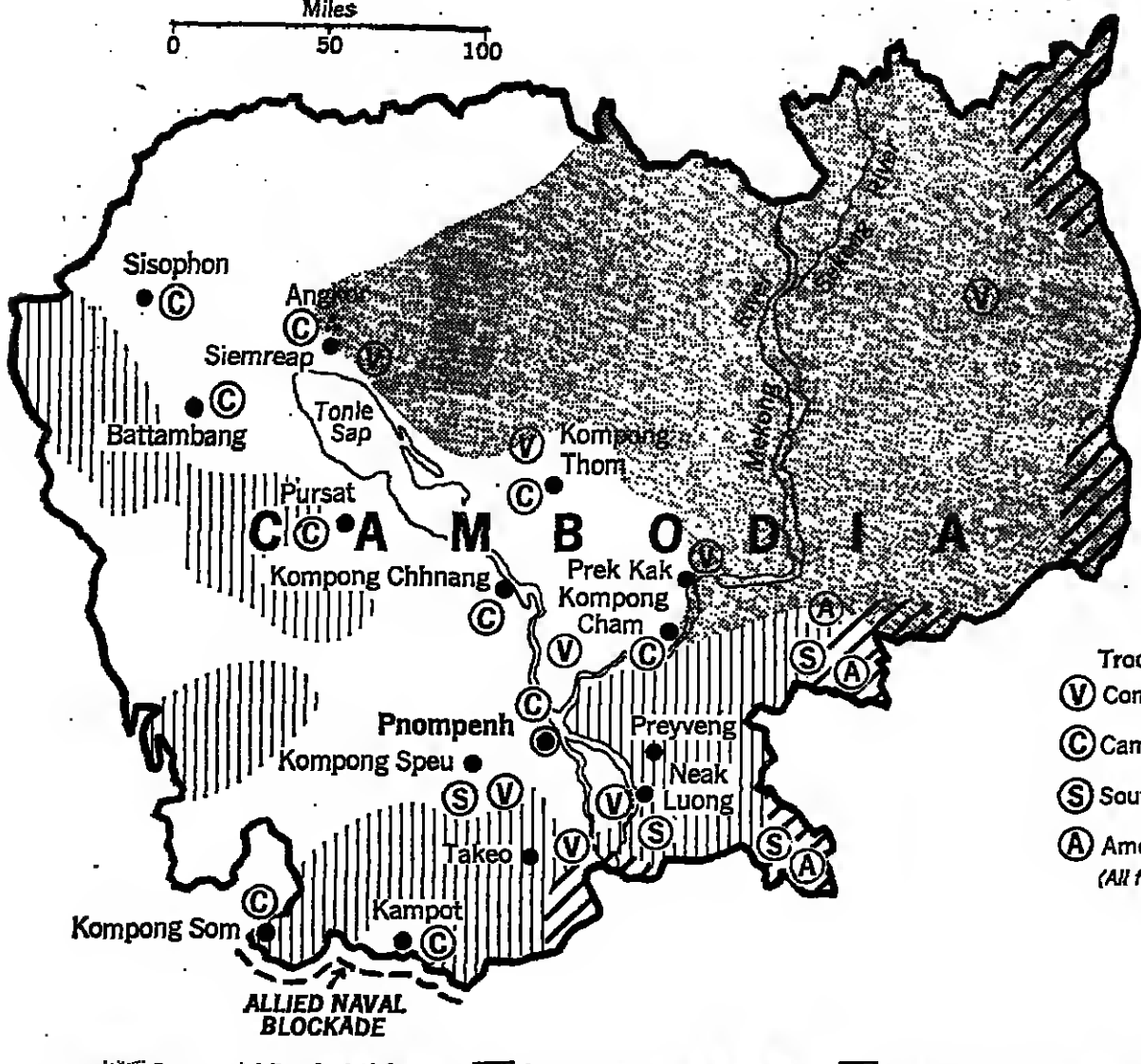
There were doubts in the executive branch also. Defense Under Secretary David M. Packard, though he worked hard to dissuade Rep. Patman from his opposition, feared that such a commitment might lead other companies, particularly giant and ailing Lockheed Corp., to line up for government aid.

But in the end the dominant factors appeared to be political. Stemming from what one congressional investigator called the "clubby atmosphere" existing between Penn Central and the Nixon administration.

A Penn Central official acknowledged that Mr. Nixon's old law firm, Rodgers, Boren, Guthrie and Alexander, had been retained by the company to help swing the emergency federal loan.

The Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago is a major creditor of Penn Central, to the tune of \$26 million and holds more than 300,000 shares of the company. In trust, Treasury Secretary Kennedy headed the bank before coming to Washington, and, coming to Washington, and Robert F. Mayo, counselor to the President, was a high official.

Even among Mr. Nixon's critics, there was no suggestion of impropriety in these connections. But had the loan been granted—particularly if it had been granted—Penn Central's bankruptcy—Democrats might have been able to make political hay.



This map shows the situation in Cambodia as the June 30 deadline for American withdrawal approaches. The Communists control most of the northeastern sector and infiltrate freely through much of the rest of the country. Cambodian troops are concentrated around the population centers. The South Vietnamese and remaining American troops are near the South Vietnamese border. Dark border areas indicate the Communist sanctuaries which the allied troops were sent in to destroy. From a peak of 31,000 after the invasion began on April 30, the number of American troops, who continued to withdraw last week, stood at about 8,000 at the weekend.

Makes Cambodia Report Tuesday

Nixon Adds Up Gains and Losses

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. (NYP).—On the eve of what promises to be Richard Nixon's most detailed and elaborate report on the United States military adventure into Cambodia, his senior associates are still claiming success. But they are not saying what they will do if drastic steps are required to rescue the beleaguered Government of Cambodia Premier Lon Nol and they are not sure—given the opposition of Congress—whether they will be able to do anything.

The President will make his report on Tuesday—the day on which he originally promised to have withdrawn all Americans from Cambodia except for interdiction air strikes against Communist supply routes. The betting now is that he will depart from his customary habit of appearing on television and issue instead a white paper, but already the White House has begun to beat the drums.

Mr. Nixon himself gave a hint of the tone of the report last Thursday when he told a whooping audience of 12,000 Jaycees in St. Louis: "Because of the success of our efforts to destroy enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia and their supplies, we can continue with the program of withdrawal and replacement so that by the spring of next year a total of 265,000 Americans who were there when Mr. Nixon was sworn into office will be back home here in the United States of America."

Private Briefing

Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon, Henry Kissinger, his chief adviser on foreign affairs, and senior men from the State and Defense Departments offered a long, private briefing on the war to about 40 top executives from the major television networks and what was described as a "cross section" of newspapers from around the country.

In still another gesture the President will appear on TV this week for a discursive chat on a broad range of foreign policy problems with commentators from the three networks. This unusual exercise would seem to be good politics, apart from whatever extra embellishment Mr. Nixon is able to give the controversial Cambodian move.

Nobody here denies that the Cambodian venture put the President and most particularly his staff under great strain, and some of them, for psychological reasons alone will be happy to see it end. But one despairer of getting any of them to say that the operation may have created new problems for the United States, the South Vietnamese, and the Cambodians themselves; on the contrary, they are uniformly bullish, asserting that in a military sense the operation has yielded the gains hoped for it while in a political sense the liabilities will begin to diminish as time goes on.

Buying Extra Time

"The country will relax a bit after we've pulled out," one aide

said, when asked to address himself to the political part of the Cambodian equation. "The President will have strengthened his credibility in Seoul by responding vigorously as he did and with the Americans by getting out when he promised. He will have bought time on both fronts."

The purchase of extra time in which to strengthen the capabilities of the South Vietnamese and protect the gradual American withdrawal ranks at the top of the list of military accomplishments claimed by the White House, although officials are vague on precisely how much time has been bought.

But they insist—and Mr. Nixon is likely to claim in some detail—that the operation has not only led to the seizure of perhaps as much as two-thirds

of the enemy's stock in the sanctuaries but has left the Communists in disarray and fighting on three fronts (including Laos), boosted the morale of the South Vietnamese, and even promoted the long-range interests of the Nixon Doctrine of Asian self-help by shocking the other allies in Indochina into a broader awareness of joint defense needs.

Stumbling Block

Where the official litany stumbles into ambiguity, however, is over the question of what can or will be done after June 30 if the Communists launch major attacks on the Cambodian Government and the Cambodian Government seems incapable of self-defense, even with South Vietnamese help and the heavy American

air support forecast by Secretary Rogers at his press conference on Thursday. Officially, White House aides say there is "no debate" within the Administration over the possibility of reintroducing American troops into Cambodia—"it is not even a matter under discussion," said one—because "there is no foreseen event that would require us to take such a step."

But there is a tentative nature to the official response which belies uneasiness and suggests the existence of internal discussion. "We have no intention of reintroducing troops again," runs one common refrain, with emphasis on the word "intention." Others say they cannot talk about "hypothetical prospects" and can only state "present" policy. This of course leaves the future open.

Politics Gain Upper Hand in Fight By Senate Doves to Curb Asian War

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYP).—The prolonged Senate debate on Cambodia will come to a probably confusing end this week. Inevitably the underlying constitutional issues were being obscured in the politicking between the White House and the Democratic-controlled Senate.

When the vote finally comes Tuesday afternoon, there is little doubt that the Cooper-Church amendment restricting future military operations in Cambodia will be adopted. In a historic act. For the first time in history during the course of a war, Congress, exercising its power over the purse strings, will be seeking to impose restraints on the war-making powers of the commander-in-chief.

Throughout the seven-week debate, the White House, in an operation that has seldom surfaced, has sought to block or at least modify the Cooper-Church amendment on the very same ground that it would infringe on the President's powers as commander-in-chief. The original Republican tactic was to delay a vote on the amendment until American troops were withdrawn from Cambodia.

Nixon Succeeds

With that tactic, which at times bordered on Republican filibustering, the White House succeeded.

As it became evident that the amendment was likely to pass, the White House changed its tactics. It sought to modify the amendment, perhaps to the point it no longer would be acceptable to its dovish supporters. Momentarily, the White House seemed to have succeeded with that tactic last week.

By a 79-5 vote, the Senate adopted a modification to the amendment, offered by Sen. Robert F. Byrd, D., W.Va., recognizing that the President, as commander-in-chief, has constitutional powers to take steps to protect the lives of American troops "wherever deployed." That, although not in as precise terms as it had wanted, was a modification that the White House had been seeking, and some Republican opponents, such as Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, promptly announced that they could now accept the Cooper-Church amendment.

With the Cooper-Church forces in discouraged disarray, a counter-move was conceived by Peter Lakehead, a legislative aide to Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y. By a 73-0 vote, the Senate accepted a provision by Sen. Javits stating that nothing in the Cooper-Church amendment was designed to impugn the constitutional war powers of Congress.

As the debate dragged on, the administration came to realize that, with the Cooper-Church

amendment, the Democrats were but setting the stage for a prolonged discussion of the Vietnam war. According to the schedule of the Senate Democratic leadership, the Cooper-Church amendment was to be followed by a measure repealing the 1955 Tonkin Gulf Resolution, to be followed by consideration of the McGovern-Hatfield "end-the-war amendment" that would cut off funds for combat activities in Vietnam by the end of 1970 and require the withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam by mid-1971.

In a case of petty legislative larceny, Sen. Dole took a resolution drafted by his Republican colleague Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland, who is not on friendly terms with the White House, and offered an immediate motion to repeal the Tonkin Resolution. The Democratic leadership lost the initiative. The Dole proposal was approved by an 81-10 vote, and pro-administration Republicans could take credit for repealing a resolution that was used by President Johnson to justify an expansion of the Vietnam war.

But a more important objective of the administration was to abort the McGovern-Hatfield amendment that has become the rallying point for the doves. Sen. Gordon P. Allott, R., Colo., chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, called up the McGovern-Hatfield amendment with the express intention of defeating it. So unorthodox was the Allott move by Senate protocol that he may yet be turned down on his motion, leaving the McGovern-Hatfield forces free to call up their amendment at the time of their choosing and after they have mounted a \$200,000 advertising campaign.

GOP Sees Victory

Either way, the Republicans believe they will win politically. Their calculation is that the electorate is becoming bored with the protracted Senate debate and that the doves will be in political trouble if they continue their carping while the President can point to success in Cambodia and troop withdrawals from Vietnam.

The counter-calculation of the doves is that the Cambodian operation will have turned sour by the time they start talking on the McGovern-Hatfield amendment and certainly by the November elections. But in an ironic twist, the Cooper-Church amendment could give the administration a political excuse. If Cambodia falls to the Communists, the administration could blame it on the restrictions imposed by the Senate, as it is already starting to do in suggesting that the Cooper-Church amendment would prevent implementation of the President's Guam doctrine of helping Asians to defend themselves.

Poor Cambodia!

On the eve of the American withdrawal of all ground troops from Cambodia, the situation of the government of that country is far from enviable. Already, much of Cambodia has been fought over, much given up to the Communists. And there is a marked reluctance on the part of Cambodia's neighbors to come to her help.

Of course there is a wrangle developing over the extent of the success which attended the American incursion. This is largely because the administration and its critics are looking at the expedition from differing points of view—each valid, given the premises.

To have been a certain success, the Americans and South Vietnamese should have wiped out substantial enemy forces in their sanctuaries. That would not only have greatly weakened the threat to South Vietnam's flank—and even to its heart—but would have greatly reduced Cambodia's own peril. The enemy, however, escaped as usual, leaving behind, it is true, a vast amount of stores, but taking enough with them, or having alternate sources for enough, to enable them to take control of substantial areas of Cambodia in exchange for those from which they were evicted.

The allied forces have palpably, if only temporarily, diminished the Communist ability to raid from Cambodia into South Vietnam, or to supply their forces resident in the latter country. That, in Mr. Nixon's terms, is a distinct plus. Moreover, it is probable that the capture of Phnom Penh, which was imminent when the Americans and South Vietnamese marched in, was at least delayed. The delay may have given the Cambodian government, the South

Vietnamese and the Thais sufficient time to prepare some kind of defense.

For it should be clearly understood that it was not allied intervention in Cambodia that "widened the war." Cambodia was actively attacked by the Communists on the heels of the palace revolution that ousted Prince Sihanouk; it was that event which brought Cambodia into the zone of active operations. With or without Americans on Cambodian soil, there was going to be war there—partly civil, partly a North Vietnamese transposition of tactic, peaceful occupation into a forceful defense of bases and offensive action against the prince's successors.

Regardless of what precipitated the war, however, the Cambodians are in a difficult position. The American involvement prevented a showdown in the first weeks following the revolt in Phnom Penh; the limitations on that involvement prevent one now. The war may well be long and wasting for all concerned—even though the United States may be physically able to pull out of Cambodia, and reduce its commitments in Vietnam.

This potential grinding struggle adds another argument to the many that already exist for a diplomatic solution to the whole mess. In theory, both sides are asking for truly neutralized governments in Cambodia and in Laos; there is no overt reason for setting all of Southeast Asia aflame. And the very extent of the conflict should give North Vietnam practical reasons to start negotiating in earnest—in Paris, or Geneva, or anywhere else. The tragedy of Cambodia (and it is a very real tragedy) should not give confidence to any of the participants in the fight.

Escalation in the Skies?

Americans are likely to forget that neither repeal of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution last week nor the scheduled withdrawal of all American ground forces from Cambodia within the next few days is likely to mean that American military personnel will no longer be employed in combat operations beyond the borders of South Vietnam. The air war continues. Indeed the President, in his interim report on Cambodia earlier this month, admitted that after July 1 there will remain "air missions to interdict the movement of enemy troops and material where I find this is necessary to protect the lives and security of our forces in South Vietnam."

Since then, ambiguous statements have been made by President, Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State that leave open options for aerial escalation. It is uncertain whether American air support will be given to Cambodian and South Vietnamese ground operations as distinct from reconnaissance and bombing to protect American forces; but it is clear that any ambitious operations by allies, or increased pressure by their enemies, could lead to ballooning requests in the form of American air strikes.

The Pentagon has acknowledged that in addition to bombing runs against enemy supply lines, American fighter-bombers are carrying Cambodian officers as target spotters. American aircraft in the last two months have ranged much deeper into northeast Cambodia than the restricted 21.7-mile sanctuary zone.

Secretary Laird has held open the possibility of air missions in support of Cambodian ground troops after June 30, saying that he cannot give "flat answers on opera-

tional orders as far as the future is concerned." Secretary Rogers similarly has said, "I am not going to make any statement that might limit the use of our air power."

These official remarks raise the possibility of an escalated air war as well as continuation of tactical and B-52 sorties anywhere in North Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Under a Pentagon doctrine of "pre-emptive attack," aerial firepower has been directed along hundreds of miles of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos and on the infiltration routes inside Cambodia. Strafing and bombing beyond South Vietnam have been labeled epigrammatically as "upgraded protective reaction."

Unlike ground combat operations, these distant air missions are not visible to the correspondent corps. But the cost in men and planes is admittedly high. Since the start of the Vietnam war, more than 2,770 men have died in helicopters and more than 1,000 in fixed-wing aircraft during operations. More than 3,000 planes and helicopters have been shot down over Laos and North and South Vietnam.

The Cooper-Church amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act bans air combat in support of Cambodian forces but not other air activities. The Byrd modification, affirming the President's constitutional power to protect American armed forces wherever they are deployed, leaves a gaping hole through which relays of bombers could fly. The Javits amendment may or may not have slightly closed that gap. But the air war in one form or another gives every indication of going on, with American pilots in American planes ranging far and wide in the skies above Indochina.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Arms for South Africa

It seems likely that one decision of the new Conservative government will be to resume the sale of arms to South Africa. This would accord with the virtually unanimous chorus of Tory MPs, and their supporters in business against Labor's embargo. In opposing the Labor policy, Conservative spokesmen have stood by the distinction they drew when the United Nations resolution calling for a complete ban on arms to South Africa was passed in 1963. They regard that resolution as applying only to arms which might be used to enforce apartheid and have always so regarded it. They rely on the distinction between these and arms for external defense which, they argue, South Africa has a right to have but Britain has a duty to supply, in the wider interest of Western strategy in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The British government must decide and publicly state what it means by "external defense." If it really means the waters of the southern oceans, it will have to deploy its strategic arguments

more clearly. If it in fact means that it is happy to strengthen the apparatus of white supremacy against the only allies the black South Africans have, its action would be indefensible.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Salute to Dubcek

The name of Alexander Dubcek will one day again be a name that the Czech people are free to honor publicly. It is a measure of this unchanging affection and respect for Dubcek—the man who has never recanted—that the process of making him an outcast has taken nearly two years.

Whatever the final fate of Alexander Dubcek, his courage will never be forgotten. The free world salutes a very brave man.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

Whatever happens, Dubcek the liberal will always remain the man who dared to stand up to Moscow and sought to break the chains of bureaucracy and Stalinist dictatorship.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

June 29, 1895

June 29, 1920

NEW YORK—A Spanish warship has overhauled the Neptune, of the Southern Yacht Club of New Orleans, off Havana, and towed the yacht there. Her owner and his guests, who are members of the Cotton Exchange, were lodged in jail. They ridicule the idea that they were filibusters. Neither the Navy Department, however, nor the Spanish minister have any knowledge of the reported seizure of the yacht.

NEW YORK—Bert Acosta, piloting an all-metal monoplane owned by Mr. John M. Larson, established an American cross-country non-stop record when he flew 1,300 miles from Omaha, Neb., to within fifteen miles of Philadelphia, where he was forced to land today at Pine Valley. The pilot had hoped to reach Long Island, which is 100 miles beyond where he was forced to land.

Opportunities Great

The political possibilities of this are fairly obvious. Long before the development of national television in America, historians were observing that the "strong" Presidents were those who knew how to manage public opinion and the weak Presidents were those who failed to master the arts of public persuasion.

Only a Nuclear Conflict

Any conflict would therefore have to be nuclear and tactical missiles are deployed in East Siberia and Moscow's Asian ally, the Mongolian people's republic. However, Moscow knows nuclear war would bring disastrous consequences even if won. It would irreparably tarnish the Soviet Union's image and might risk uncontrolled holocaust.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



'As We Roll Over You, You Can Help Grease the Machine.'

Power, Politics and Television

By James Reston

NEW YORK—American television is on the spot these days. It has developed such power over politics and government in the United States that, like big business in the twenties and big unions in the thirties and forties, it is being charged with unbalancing and corrupting the political system of the nation.

There is obviously something to this charge, but the charge is not quite fair. For television may be as greedy as big business was in the twenties or the big unions were in the thirties and forties, but it is not as free to do what it chooses. It dramatizes the frivolity, permissiveness, and violence of the age, and it is responsible for the noisy abomination of the singing commercial, but it is not responsible for the rules that enable rich political candidates to buy TV time and win elections over poor and often better candidates who can't afford to buy time on the tube.

That is the responsibility of the administration and the Congress. They propose and make the laws, and the television networks and stations have to comply with the laws that are passed, but TV officials are now recognizing that the rules favor the party in power and that some effort should be made to give the opposition at least a limited opportunity to reply.

CBS Agreement

Accordingly, the Columbia Broadcasting System in the last few days has agreed to give free network time four or five times a year—it has not said precisely how many times—to the opposition party to answer political arguments by the President. In so doing, it has recognized that the present system greatly favors the party in power and that some effort should be made to give the opposition at least a limited opportunity to reply.

This can never be an "equal opportunity." The President speaks for the whole country. He alone has all the information essential to the security of the nation. In his inaugural address, his State of the Union messages, his economic reports, his TV press conferences, his special messages to the Congress, his proclamations on historic occasions, his international pronouncements, his trips around the world and his indirect statements twice a day through his White House spokesmen, etc.—through all this he dominates the news.

But television adds greatly to his political power and the more TV influence increases, the more Presidents will use it to enhance their authority at the expense of the political opposition.

For example, President Eisenhower made 49 live TV network appearances in his eight years in the White House, but President Nixon has already made 22 live TV appearances in the last 18 months. He will make two more in the next few days, the trend is clear, and it started before the Nixon administration. Each President since Eisenhower has been making more TV appearances before the nation and increasingly they are being staged in prime evening time to larger and larger audiences.

"A great nation," said Woodrow Wilson, "is not led by a man who simply repeats the talk of the street corners or the opinions of the newspapers. A nation is led by a man who hears more than those things... so that he can speak what no man else knows, the common meaning of the common voice, not the rumors of the street, but a new principle for a new age."

Television is obviously a great instrument of such leadership as Wilson had in mind. Indeed, it might have saved Wilson and his ideals from the tragedy of his later days had it been available at that time. But now that it is available to his successor in the White House—with a TV station in the basement and instant access to an audience of millions—what of the opposition, which is forced in large measure to talk to a few colleagues and empty galleries in the Senate?

This is the new problem of political balance, and not so new either. The Democrats have controlled the White House for 28 out of the last 39 1/2 years, and now that they are out of office, they are howling for equal time. They will, of course, never get it. No opposition party ever can, but beyond the present partisan argument, there is clearly here a great question. Television has unbalanced the American political system in favor of the men of office and the men of wealth. No student of the politics of the nation, Republican or Democrat or Independent, would deny it, and fortunately, the networks are beginning to recognize, very late and in a very limited way, that something must be done to restore at least the semblance of balance between the ins and the outs, the rich and the poor candidates for office.

Great Game of Patience

By C. L. Sulzberger

MOSCOW.—The best guess is that this coming decade will mark a strategic period during which Russia and China both prepare for a possible showdown but that there will be no outbreak of either war or peace between them. Each side wants to buy time.

Informed opinion here seems to divide accordingly: a majority thinks of possible conflict with China some day—a minority thinks of probable conflict—an even smaller minority thinks of certain conflict. Nobody seems unalterably convinced that harmony will be restored.

Nevertheless, there appears slight chance of major confrontation such is rationally improbable. It is logical to reason that as Chinese nuclear power increases, Peking will grow more responsible—just as Washington and Moscow did.

Moreover, while Sino-Soviet relations are exceedingly bad, China's actions are more cautious than its vituperative words. Peking realizes it is still far too weak to attack the U.S.S.R. Moscow, on the other hand, sees a cancer growing but estimates there is ample time to try other approaches before any need to operate.

It cannot afford to start a conventional war with the Chinese, thus creating for itself a super-Vietnam. Although it has large forces opposite China, there are no signs of preparation for sustained limited war—no vital new roads or railways.

Only a Nuclear Conflict

Any conflict would therefore have to be nuclear and tactical missiles are deployed in East Siberia and Moscow's Asian ally, the Mongolian people's republic. However, Moscow knows nuclear war would bring disastrous consequences even if won. It would irreparably tarnish the Soviet Union's image and might risk uncontrolled holocaust.

with other options. Thus Moscow has stimulated a anti-Chinese movement among the Turkmenian population of Sinkiang, once a Sino-Soviet condominium but now ruled by Peking.

Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev has sponsored an Asian collective security system, now stored in the Soviet Union for emergency use. Still another option is Russia's initiative to explore warmer ties with Chiang Kai-shek's Taiwan regime.

In Southeast Asia Moscow is at a temporary disadvantage vis-à-vis Peking. Its influence in Hanoi has declined but it hopes North Vietnam will realize it is overextended and acknowledge the traditional danger of a strong China. Soviet leaders fulminate against America but have recently done nothing but watch and wait as the new Indochina campaign develops.

Deal With Bonn

In Europe, Moscow really wants a deal with Bonn to free its hands in the east. Recent propaganda had claimed West Germany provided the technology for China's space shot but this has been ceased in order to help current talks.

Militarily, both Russia and China have been stockpiling for possible trouble. The U.S.S.R. has bought up high quality steel and rolled steel for vehicles in West Germany, the United States and Japan. The need for defense priorities has been used as an excuse for de-escalating economic progress.

Russia's own military-industrial complex stresses the Chinese danger as a reason for larger defense budgets. The threat of invasion from the west has lost credibility—as is evident from continued negotiations with Washington (SALT) and Bonn.

Agnew Puts It on the Line

Southeast Asia Stakes

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—President Nixon's Cambodian venture has raised to a new pitch the contention by his opponents that his real aim in Southeast Asia is to "win" the war in Vietnam. Now that the ground involvement in Cambodia is coming to an end, the point is worth examination.

Mr. Nixon has never said on the public record that he wants to "win." He has reduced the American goal to a single point: to allow the South Vietnamese "to determine their future without outside interference."

On June 20, in his much-discussed speech assailing the President's critics, Vice-President Agnew cut through the obfuscation. In criticizing Sen. J. William Fulbright, Agnew said the senator "has apparently abandoned America's cause of a non-Communist future for Southeast Asia."

Here, for the first time from a top administration official, is a clear-cut statement of what the government would like to see out of the war. Agnew spoke of "Southeast Asia" and not specifically of Vietnam, but the context of his speech leaves no doubt of the meaning.

The U.S. involvement in Vietnam from the time of the 1954 Geneva conference has been founded on keeping that country out of Communist control. That was the Eisenhower-Dulles motivation, John F. Kennedy's and Lyndon B. Johnson's. There never has been any doubt that Richard M. Nixon, whose involvement in the issue goes back at least to 1954, always reasoned the same way.

Just a Cover?

The question, however, has been whether Mr. Nixon, since assuming the presidency 17 months ago, has based his policy on that premise or whether his public statements have been only a cover for what it often called "an elegant bugout" from the war.

The probability is that Mr. Nixon, like so many other Americans, suffers from a dichotomy: He wants to extricate the United States from the war, but he does not want to "lose" it in the sense of having had more than 50,000 Americans die in vain.

He has tried to pull out troops in a manner that would produce a reasonable chance that he could leave behind a government in Saigon that could survive.

Letters

A 'Win Policy'

Joseph Kraft's "Cambodia: Fact and Fantasy," in the June 16 edition of the NYT, was a clumsy attempt at editorial molding of public opinion, inasmuch as it merely succeeded in enraging the nonletists, which it is hoped are in the majority.

Since when is our President obliged to use subterfuge to "gain" time with the American public? time that amounts to a gold mine. According to Mr. Kraft, for the United States to win the Vietnam war would not be kasher.

The article goes on to ridicule Mr. Nixon's statements that if North Vietnamese were using Cambodia "for a vast staging ground, and springboard for attacks" on South Vietnam. However, in his last paragraph Mr. Kraft admits that after the closing of the Communist supply line from Hanoi, North Vietnam, "the Communist force, made various efforts—including pressure on the new Cambodian government and a move to re-open a new supply line—to redeem it."

Mr. Kraft's first statement, therefore, provides an irrefutable argument in favor of Mr. Nixon's military strategy.

Moreover, contrary to Mr. Kraft's defeatist opinion, the qualities of captured enemy materiel, plus a equal amount still hidden, bear out the President's assumption that the Communists were indeed preparing considerable unpleasantness for our side.

While blaming Mr. Nixon and his advisers for not withdrawing our troops fast enough to suit Mr. Kraft, he accuses them of having the nefarious motive of actually wanting to "beat the enemy as fast and as hard as possible for a pro-American, anti-Communist government to survive in South Vietnam. Without saying so, this amounts to a win policy."

If we are not to be old-fashioned squares, we must all learn Mr. Kraft's new doublethink, because in the past, wars were supposed to be WON—especially American ones!

JOHN DU PUY.

St. Michel-sur-Loire, France.

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Eurobonds

Market Suffering Rigor Mortis;
Weighing Four Seasons Failure

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, June 28.—Evidence continued piling up last week that the Eurobond market is suffering from rigor mortis. Prices continued under pressure on the secondary market, a new issue plan was postponed before it surfaced, and erstwhile Eurobond houses dug into other lines of business.

Hanging over the market this week is the bankruptcy of Four Seasons Nursing Homes, announced Friday night. What will happen to its \$15 million, 15-year 7 1/4 percent coupon Eurobond issue with warrants is unclear, as the firm's affairs are now in the hands of the court. Often, such debt is paid off as a fraction of its face value.

But for the market as a whole, the psychological damage is more important than the losses suffered by Four Seasons bondholders. First educated guesses were that lower quality, lesser-known issues in the secondary market would be hit hard and that the stress on liquidity, already strong, would become paramount.

The main problem was that the Four Seasons failure came hard on the heels of the U.S. railroad crisis and some fears that this represented just the tip of a major liquidity crunch iceberg.

Market members had already been re-examining issuers' balance sheets in the wake of the Penn Central bankruptcy. And rumors about cash problems at Chrysler—rumors Chrysler promptly and firmly denied—have not helped market confidence. If those two cases produced a sobering effect, Four

Seasons might be expected to result in a hangover. Things have not really been well in the market for some time. White, Weiss's first-half 1970 tabulation of total issues floated shows a 24 percent drop to the equivalent of \$100 billion, from the 1969 six-month total. And without the two giant floating rate issues, the total would have been down 38 percent.

Also indicative of money-raising problems is that it took 55 issues to raise this year's lower total, compared with the 46 issues floated in the year-ago period.

Taking the brunt of the downturn in cash-raising possibilities, not surprisingly, were equity-linked and deutsche-mark-denominated issues. Total convertible and straight-debt-with-warrants floatations dropped to \$117.5 million in the 1970 first half, from \$642 million in the year-earlier period. DM-denominated issues fell to the equivalent of \$76.5 million from \$541.3 million.

Some hope that the DM market might be rejuvenated by uncertainty in currency markets has been quashed for the moment. The postponed issue last week was a DM100 million loan from Cie. Francaise des Petroles.

Market sources cited both the uneasy post-Penn Central atmosphere and the expectation that the Bundesbank would soon be tightening up conditions in the West German money market as reasons for the CFP decision to postpone.

The general market unease is (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	June 21 Latest Week	June 14 Prior Week	June 21 1969
Commodity Index	111.4	111.3	108.1
Consumer in circ.	\$81,674,000	\$81,581,000	\$80,884,000
Total loans	2,844,000	2,837,000	2,769,000
Steel prod. (tons)	183,535	181,450	182,534
Auto production	9,568,000	9,485,000	9,522,000
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	563,688	567,235	564,988
Freight car loadings	30,957,000	30,583,000	27,458,000
*Elec. Pow. kWh-hrs.	220	198	174
Business failures	178	203	183

*Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	May 1970	May 1969	June 1969
Employed	75,827,000	75,498,000	77,264,000
Unemployed	3,344,000	3,582,000	2,289,000
Industrial production	168.4	170.4	172.5
*Personal income	\$793,900,000	\$801,100,000	\$795,000,000
*Money supply	\$204,200,000	\$205,300,000	\$198,300,000
Consumer Price Index	134.5	134.4	134.4
Construction contracts	170	203	183
*Mfrs. Inventories	\$37,000,000	\$36,000,000	\$31,000,000
*Exports	\$3,449,700	\$3,373,000	\$3,383,000
*Imports	\$3,247,000	\$3,211,000	\$3,173,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by sources.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumers' price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits as reported by Federal Reserve Bank. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

N.Y. Market Shows Sharp Losses for Week
But Is Calm After Penn Central Bankruptcy

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT).

The financial markets were somewhat shaken but far from shattered by the bankruptcy of the Penn Central bank. Although not wholly unexpected, the giant carrier's action June 21—seeking, and obtaining, the protection of the courts while it reorganizes its financial affairs—jolted the business world with renewed tremors over corporate liquidity, falling profits, high interest rates and continued inflation.

After an early and mildly bullish reaction to the Penn Central's bankruptcy plea, however, the securities markets and the credit markets displayed remarkable calmness in view of the potentially unsettling event.

The Penn Central's own securities dropped sharply, of course, and investors became more selective, especially in purchasing lower-rated bonds. But, overall, the stock market showed only a moderate decline for the week and the bond market actually improved, with interest rates all along the spectrum moving generally lower.

The limited reaction in the market testified once again to the inherent health of the nation's financial system and to Wall Street's confidence in the government's determination to reinforce it wherever and however necessary.

The Federal Reserve did not step in immediately with massive infusions of credit to bail out financial institutions in the current liquidity squeeze, but it did let the markets know, by

word and action, that, as the lender of last resort, it stood ready to provide additional credit, if needed, to protect major financial institutions from insolvency.

Most significant was the Fed's decision last Tuesday to eliminate interest-rate ceilings on large commercial bank certificates of deposit maturing in one to three months, indicating the central bank's eagerness to keep things calm.

The Fed also reminded major banks that any unusual financial strains resulting from the Penn Central's troubles could be eased through extra borrowing at the discount window.

The financial community was pleased by the Fed's swift response and was also convinced that, at the moment anyway, any fears of a liquidity crisis, with large numbers of corporations unable to borrow money at any cost, seemed grossly exaggerated. Liquidity crises? No. Liquidity squeeze? Yes.

While the Penn Central's troubles dominated interest in the financial and business world this week, there were three other developments of highly significant importance.

One was the collapse of the crucial, final-stage talks between the United States and Japan seeking voluntary restrictions on exports of textiles to this country. The failure to reach an agreement induced the Nixon administration reluctantly to support enactment of legislation imposing mandatory quotas on rising textile imports from Japan and other exporting countries. Free-trade advocates were highly disappointed by that turn of events.

The other major development during the past week was the disclosure that auto sales had taken a big jump—16.7 percent in mid-June, the first increase from year-earlier totals in seven months, and the government's report that wholesale prices in June are giving another encouraging performance.

The overall wholesale price index, important because it is the precursor of consumer price trends, continued at a moderate 2.4 percent annual rate of increase during June, while the industrial wholesale price component rose by only 1 percent, the smallest amount in a year. The movement of the price indexes may be a signal that the inflationary spiral may be peaking out at last, while the improvement in the auto business may be a sign that the downturn in general business conditions may be behind an end.

There have been reports that (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT).—Prices of stocks on the American Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter markets dropped sharply last week.

The plunge took the Amex index to 30.23 Friday, down 0.78 from the level on Friday a week ago. Volume during the week moved higher, to 15,006,175 shares, compared with 12,969,710 the previous week.

The three most active issues on the Amex indicated a variety of interest. Solitron Devices was the pacemaker and closed at 15 3/4, down 3/4. Equity Funding, which had been busy the week before, sank to 19 5/8, down 7/8. Asama Oil closed at 11 1/8, down 2 1/4.

One stock eyed with interest and some puzzlement—was Yates Industries, which closed at 27 1/2, down 12 points from the week before. A spokesman for the company, formerly called Circuit Pail, said: "There's nothing around here to account for it. We're still running at full capacity."

The National Quotation Bureau index pointed the way to the downturn in the over-the-counter market. It closed yesterday at 305.28, compared with 318.75 just a week ago.

Raychem dropped 7 points; Seven-Up was down 5 1/4. Success Motivation lost 3 1/2. Tampax was down 9 and Energy Conversion Devices declined 5 1/2.

The decline was not escaped by the mutual funds. Arthur Lipper Corporation reported that its growth fund index Friday was 63.69, down from the 67.13 reported a week previously.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) Weekly Over the counter market shows the high, low and last prices for the week with the change from the previous week. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are not actual trading prices but representative bid-ask prices for securities which could have been sold. If no bid or ask price is shown, the security is not actively traded.

High Low Last Chg

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AAI Corp 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 -1/4

AAI Corp 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 -1/4

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AAI Corp 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 -1/4

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N.Y. Exchange Declines During Week

(Continued from Page 9)

consumer spending has been somewhat more confident, and number of steps have been taken recently to enlarge the low of funds into the mortgage market to aid housing developments that should cushion the economy in the second half of the year.

The feeling that inflation might be coming under control as believed to have been at least partly responsible for the rise in the bond market. The other big influence was the Federal Reserve's actions in the wake of Penn Central's financial difficulties.

As a result, Treasury bill rates declined—long-term government bonds advanced in price, and new corporate and municipal bonds were priced to yield less than they would have been before the Penn Central's troubles came to the surface.

The Fed seemed willing to ease interest rates come down, as Federal Funds rate—the rate on overnight loans of member banks at the central bank—dropped 1/2 percent in the week ended last Wednesday, from 7.5 percent a week earlier. And, on Thursday, the Fed put money into the banking system by buying Treasury bills for cash.

Toward the end of the week there was also a slightly more optimistic mood in the stock market following the news on

the price indexes and the realization that the Penn Central's bankruptcy move did not bear catastrophic implications for the markets and for the nation's economy.

The stock market, however, posted sharp losses in a broad retreat last week. In general, the losses offset the big gains that had been achieved the week before.

The tally of declines and advances was heavily weighted on the down side, with 1,415 issues in minus territory for the week, 221 on the plus side and 85 unchanged. New lows for the year were touched by 840 stocks and new highs by only ten.

With a drop of 32.69 points, the Dow Jones Industrial Stock Average fell below the 700 mark again and ended at 687.84.

The New York Times combined average plunged 19.50 to 385.30, Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 3.58 to 73.47, and the New York Stock Exchange composite fell 2.04 to 40.02.

Although there was a pronounced downward movement in the market, trading did not increase substantially—a somewhat heartening development for Wall Street's optimists. The week's turnover aggregated 49.4 million shares, against 47.9 million the previous week.

Penn Central, with the bankruptcy action of the railroad subsidiary dominating the investment scene, led trading volume last week on the New

York Stock Exchange. It dropped 3 5/8 points to 7 1/2, after opening the week at a new low of 6 1/2, on turnover of 1,785,500 shares. The stock sold at a peak price of 88 1/2 in mid-1968.

Tele. No. 2 on the active list, dropped 1 1/2 to 12 1/2. The complete section generally was hit with losses as, further down the list, Memorex dropped 10 points and Burroughs fell 17 1/8 points.

Chrysler declined 2 to 18 1/8. It was beset by rumors of liquidity problems—emphatically denied by the company—as fears of poor corporate liquidity were set into motion by the Penn Central bankruptcy.

Automakers also felt the impact of selling by some mutual funds. General Motors, No. 4 in the volume race, sagged 3 1/8 to 61.

International Telephone, Telegraph, the fifth-most-active issue, dropped 3 5/8 to 36 1/2. This represented some profit taking from the previous week, when the company announced its acquisition of Hartford Fire Insurance was effective.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

being fed by emerging details on the mismanagement of Penn Central, the mismanagement of the government's rescue efforts to date, and overall concern about where and with what effect the non-payment of Penn Central debt will show up.

All in all, it is the short end of the Euro-currency markets that is attracting attention and investment. Following the recent introduction of the "public-revolving credit" by the Swiss and White, Weld came out with the first Euro-commercial paper last week, with the expectation of more on the way. At the same time Bankers Trust International says it will have another floating rate issue from a U.S. firm in the next two to three weeks.

Over the long term, it is felt that these financing vehicles will complement the long-term bond market. At the moment, they are simply providing a home for funds people will not tie up in other forms.

For the secondary market, it was announced last week that plans for a second clearing system, Cede, have advanced to the point where 44 banks, taking part in the Cede study group have voted to incorporate the organization in September.

Meanwhile, owners of the existing Euro-clear system, Morgan Guaranty Trust, said that as of last week, it started dealing in International Depositary Receipts for Asehi Glass, Daiwa House Industry, Japan Air Lines, Nippon Optical and Toyota Motor. Under the system, investors can get registered Japanese shares, or American Depositary Receipts of the firms, and turn them into the bearer DRI certificates.

Toronto Meeting Casts Cornfield In IOS Spotlight

TORONTO, June 28 (AP).—The annual meeting of Investors Overseas Services Ltd. is to be held here Tuesday after weeks of speculation over what the scenario might be.

IOS Ltd., parent company for more than 40 mutual fund, insurance, banking, real estate and related companies in several countries, has been operating at a loss this year.

Bernard Cornfield, the flamboyant American who started the company in 1955, was replaced in May as chief executive officer. There have been unconfirmed reports that he will attempt to regain control at the meeting here.

Mr. Eric Wyndham White moved from vice-president and a member of the board to replace Mr. Cornfield as president and board chairman amid reports the company was hard pressed for working capital. The announcement of Mr. White's appointment said it was temporary. Subsequent reports have speculated that he would become permanent executive officer.

The company, with assets that reached a peak of about \$2.3 billion last year, released its annual report earlier this year showing a decline in earnings. Footnotes to the auditor's report said more information was needed concerning certain loans by the company.

2 Supertankers For Greek Owner

ATHEENS, June 28 (AP).—Two supertankers of 280,000 tons each, being built at the Odense shipyard in Denmark for shipping magnate Constantinos S. Trikoupi, will raise the Greek flag when delivered in January and April, 1972.

They will be the largest vessels ever to fly the Greek flag. The honor is currently held by the 277,500-ton supertanker King Alexander the Great, handed over two weeks ago by the Japanese to the Hellenic Republic.

Markos and Petros Nomikos.

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yield
7/1	99.08	99.40	5.48
7/8	99.04	99.42	5.50
8/5	99.00	99.44	5.52
8/12	99.00	99.46	5.54
8/19	99.08	99.50	5.58
8/26	99.00	99.50	5.59
9/2	99.00	99.50	5.60
9/9	99.16	99.70	5.69
9/16	99.12	99.64	5.67
9/23	99.08	99.60	5.65
9/30	99.08	99.60	5.67
10/7	99.08	99.60	5.67
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1/25	99.08	99.60	5.67
2/1	99.08	99.60	5.67
2/8	99.08	99.60	5.67
2/15	99.08	99.60	5.67
2/22	99.08	99.60	5.67
2/29	99.		

BOOKS

EUROPEAN NOTEBOOK I

In the first article in a series of two, Marc Slonim reviews the literary scene in France and Germany. In tomorrow's article, he will discuss Italian novels.

By Marc Slonim

FRANCE

LAST year Louis Aragon, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist party, wrote a preface to "The Joke," a novel by Czechoslovakian Milan Kundera, that made him persona non grata in the U.S.S.R. Now Jean Paul Sartre's introduction to "Trois Generations" edited by Antonin Liehm (Gallimard) has exploded like a political bomb among the French pro-Communist left.

"Three Generations" reproduces a dozen interviews Liehm obtained from outstanding Czechoslovak writers between 1966 and 1968. They render vividly the intellectual atmosphere in which the "Spring of Prague" had developed until it was brutally killed by what Sartre calls "a plunge into the long night." It is well known that in 1968 Sartre had condemned the invasion of Czechoslovakia. But his introduction marks the first time in the meandering course of his various social commitments that he has launched so open and violent an attack against the Kremlin and the "inevitable and continuous degradation of Soviet socialism."

In his 30-page essay he produces a devastating exposure of the Moscow regime or, as he calls it, "The Thing." It has, he writes, "mobilized men, heads of beasts becoming heads of brick, all possessed by the lust of power; these monsters established a hierarchy of bureaucrats, each commanding in the name of his superior, and the man at the top in the name of The Thing itself. The latter, by its very nature, is unable to change or progress; it does not need to renew its cadres; when one bureaucrat disappears he is replaced by another who resembles the first like a brother, and is not a bit younger."

For Sartre the power system in the U.S.S.R. is a kind of gerontocracy, the reign of old, conservative, sclerotic functionaries who look at people as objects and remain blind and deaf to real human beings.

Sartre asks questions that have never been answered by what he calls "concentrationist socialism," as opposed to "socialism with a human face." Among other things, he ridicules the "official lie" launched by Khrushchev in his explanation of Stalinism as "the cult of personality." "So Stalin was a bad man, we agree," writes Sartre. "But how was he hoisted to the throne and then supported by the Soviet society for a quarter of a century? ... Why were the high ideals of revolution transformed into their opposites: love of humanity into cruelty, love of truth into a system of denunciation?"

"The rebirth of socialism in Czechoslovakia," he continues, "has been strangled by a counter-revolution, and this did not come from Western imperialism, but from the U.S.S.R. which re-established The Thing by force and violence. ... Now, after August, 1968, we must abandon the consolation of

morality and reformist illusions: we can not repair the machine; the people must stop it and dump it into the garbage can."

Though Sartre is not saying anything totally original (the ideas he formulates today have been expressed by many thinkers before him), coming from so celebrated a left-wing writer, they acquire an undeniable significance and are bound to provoke a vast echo.

GERMANY

In Germany the press has devoted long articles to the latest publishing feat: the first edition of the eagerly awaited novel "Zettel's Traum" (Bottom's Dream) by Arno Schmidt (Stauberg Verlag, Karlsruhe). This huge folio (1,320 pages, 10 million printed characters) costs 345 marks (around \$88) and would make a 5,300-page paperback. Is any public capable of appreciating this giant to which the readers of Stauberg Verlag had to dedicate more than 600 working hours? Nevertheless, excerpts from the elephantine monster are fascinating.

In the course of the last two decades Arno Schmidt has published some 20 books on many translations and emerged as a keen avant-garde novelist bent on verbal experiments on the creation of a new form. Using all sorts of device including odd typographical settings, Schmidt has attempted to express not only man's unconscious and its effect on language, but also such "other dimensions," as he terms them, as humor, parody and an etymological play on sounds and the hidden significance of words. He writes "apropos" in his own manner: "AHI-pr-Poe." This is not just a joke. Poe occupies a place of honor in "Bottom's Dream," and one of its central themes.

The novel revolves around a married couple and their teen daughter who visit the old friend Daniel Fegentebe in the country to ask his advice on various problems connected with a translation of Poe. (Schmidt has himself published an excellent version of Poe's works.) As in "Ulysses," the narrative takes place within a 24-hour period, and descriptions are interrupted by comments, discussions, quotations and long asides, a large part in English.

The multilingual texture of Schmidt's work recalls Nabokov. Some German critics have compared it to Joyce's "Finnegans Wake." Schmidt replies that he did not learn about "Finnegans Wake" until he was 40 and had already formed his own literary style. At any rate, he is more inclined to believe that Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker" and Lewis Carroll's "Sylvie and Bruno" influence him before he ever read Joyce.

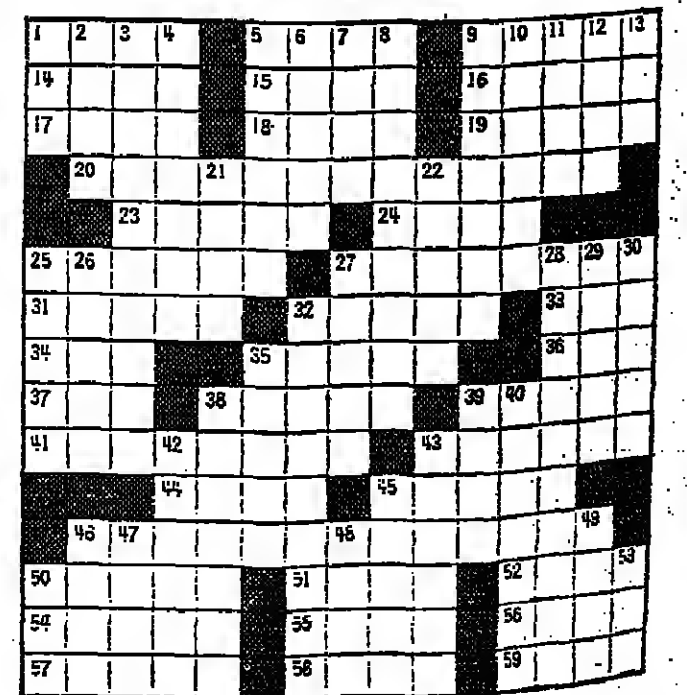
Mr. Slonim's review of the literary scene in Europe first appeared in The New York Times.

The New York Times Reprinted by permission.

CROSSWORD

By Will Went

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 43 Stitches in a way | 13 Piano part: Abba |
| 1 Diagonal line | 44 Few Prefix | 21 Untrustworthy one |
| 5 Organ part | 45 Protecting power | 22 Urges on |
| 9 Showy flower | 46 On the outs | 25 Stuffy |
| 14 Eastern language | 50 Purify | 26 Outcry |
| 15 Stick | 51 Waves Fr. | 27 Metastome |
| 16 Growing out | 52 Small monkey | 28 Gambles in a way |
| 17 Indonesian island | 54 Trolley sound | 29 Old name for De Valera's land |
| 18 Parts of an inn | 55 Certain literary works | 30 Certain art |
| 19 Turkish sultan | 56 Did a cake job | 32 Busy with chafable works |
| 20 Trivia | 57 Common ailments | 33 Revoke at cards Var. |
| 23 Nasty | 58 Mother's word | 38 Fits in |
| 24 Iberian river | 59 Onion | 39 Wise man |
| 25 Pineapple | | 40 Of an earth area |
| 27 Gets used to new shoes | | 42 Where the Vistula flows |
| 31 Wall Street term | DOWN | 43 Command |
| 32 Zeus or Hera | 1 Bread roll | 45 Tennyson's Enoch |
| 33 Alias: Lat. | 2 Rainbow | 46 Reversal: Prefix |
| 34 Big man: Abbr. | 3 Grape jasmine | 47 Freshwater duck |
| 35 Certain horses | 4 Girl of song | 48 Within: Prefix |
| 36 Statue: Abbr. | 5 Termagant | 49 Action letters |
| 37 Manhattan, for one: Abbr. | 6 Mole gray | 50 Depression-era letters |
| 38 Person | 7 Famous with 8 | 53 Mount |
| 39 River to the Rhone | 9 Service piece | |
| 41 Talisman of Scott novel | 10 Release | |
| | 11 Poor, as an excuse | |
| | 12 Natives: Suffix | |



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—Six young Dallas experts, Jim Jacoby, Bob Wolff, Mike Eisenberg, Bob Goldman, Mike Lawrence and Bob Hamman, received their world bridge championship trophies here Friday from Princess Christina of Sweden. Receiving the Bermuda Bowl, the first American to do so since 1954—were team captain Oswald Jacoby, and deputy captain Ira Corn Jr. And all of them wondered what would have happened if the Italian Blue Team had been here to defend the trophy it won on ten successive occasions, from 1957 through 1969.

The Dallas Aces lost one match out of 12 in the qualifying series. They had a shock when Nationalist China won the first of the four final matches 12-17, but they then overwhelmed their opponents 18-2 and 20 to minus 2, reducing the last match to exhibition status.

Tomorrow the Aces will attempt to win the world pair championship, a title the United States has never won.

The diagramed deal, played early in the third session of the final, gave the Aces a giant profit and sounded the death-knell for Chinese hopes of the world title. When the hand was first played, Harry Lin and Elmer Hsiao held the North-South cards for China. They bid as shown to six spades, apparently a safe contract. But Hamman led the diamond three, which succeeded brilliantly because South, not wanting to give East the chance to take the diamond king and return a club for his partner to ruff, put up the diamond ace from dummy, banking on a three-two trump division. And with normal play of the trumps

he then went down in the slam, losing tricks to the spade jack and the diamond king. The Aces were plus 100.

When the hand was replayed, Jacoby and Wolff, for the Aces, bid and made seven clubs. The United States gained 2,940 points, or 19 international match points on the deal.

NORTH
♠ K 10 5
♥ 8 7
♦ A Q 6
♣ A 10 9 5 3

EAST
♠ A K Q J 6
♥ 4 3
♦ K 10 8 3 2
♣ 7 4 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ A Q 9 8 7
♥ J 7 5
♦ K Q J 8 6
♣ 7 4 2

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ 2 ♠
3 ♥ Pass 5 ♥ Pass
6 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the diamond three.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle
FOUR SHOUT OEAR
LURE TORSO EASE
ERAS ODDER CREE
ASLEEP ORIGINIAL
MAPE SEED
SCANTIES CHEESE
POPS RAPID LODED
FIMS ASSUAIGE FIRE
ARETIS ERLIN ETON
RESHIP SLANDERS
EARL SWITS
GRANNIES TILLIADIS
ROMA STILTON HEAT
ALTON SLANG GOME
DIARE YATES GRAP

DENNIS THE MENACE



"OF COURSE SON, YOU CAN ASK ME A QUESTION ANYTIME."

"WHY DON'T COWS GIVE CHOCOLATE MILK?"

JUMBLE

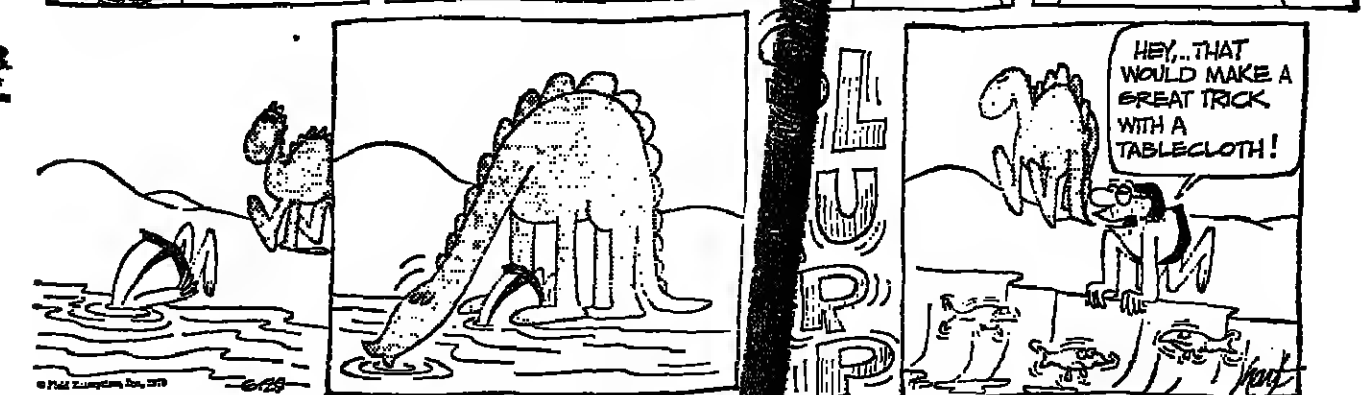
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAIGY
BLAYM
YARAFF
FLUGEN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: KNOUT SUMAC HANSOM BAUBLE
Answers & light kind of book—A MATCHBOOK



Who's Who in America's Least Desirable Communities—

Doegatch: Population 65, 51 humans, 13 semi-humans and one creature of undetermined species—going by the name of McGoon.

Climate: Unbearable.

Tax Rate: Uncollectable.

Major Crop: Turnips.

McGoon

Second Crop: Turnip

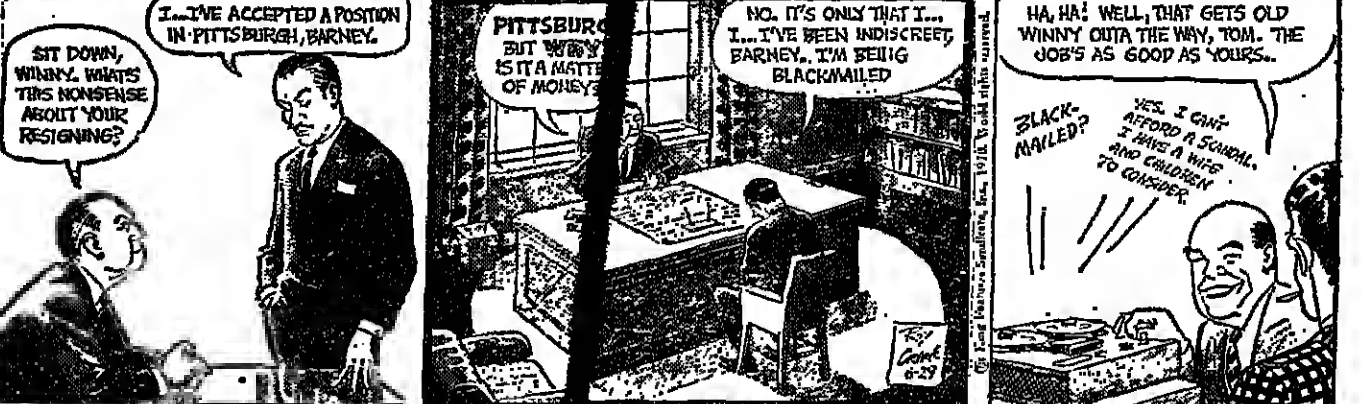
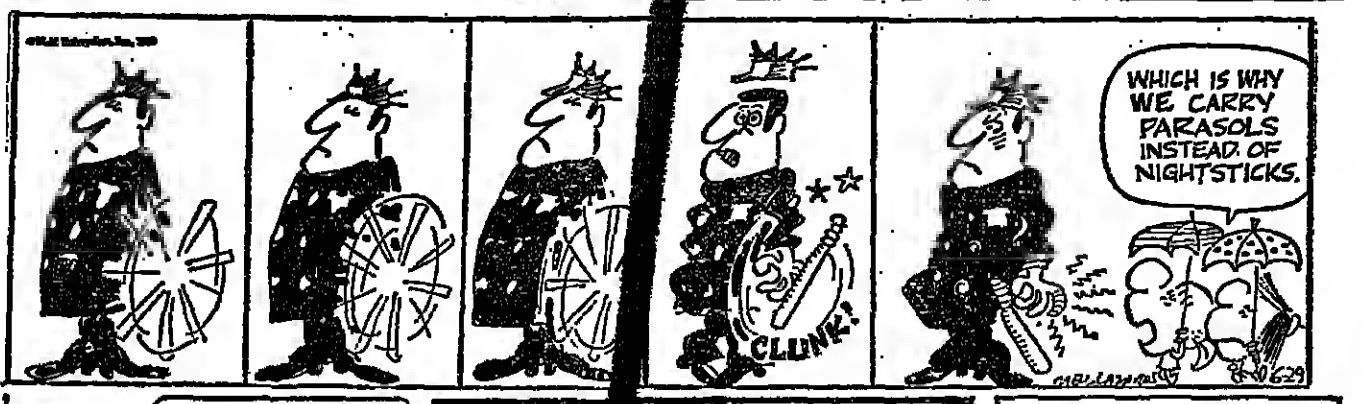
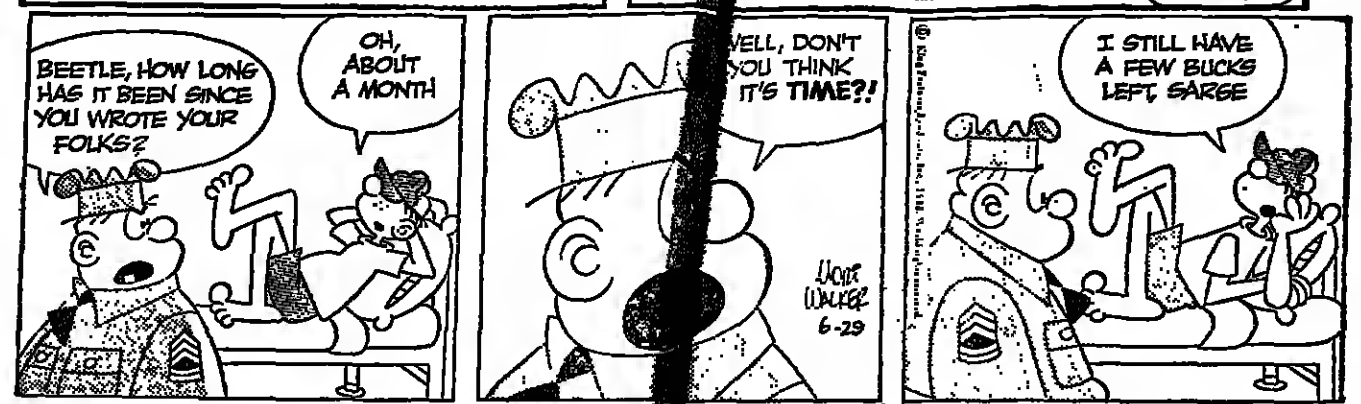
Terminals: Annual Turnip

Consensus: None—except by the

Major Industry: The Skunk Works. Big Barney, Inside Man, Barney Barnsmell, Outside Man. (As far as possible)

Major Product: Concentrated Essence of Skunk, a vital component in the making of and in the better types of If people knew it was used in that, it would cause a terrible

McGoon



هكنا من الأشمل

Ashe Beaten by Gimeno

Taylor Upsets Laver

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, June 28 (UPI)—The great Rod Laver was beaten at Wimbledon yesterday by a man who had made the miracle of 1968.

And the thunderclap that shattered the center court at the end of the match for Roger Taylor of Britain, the man who had made the miracle of 1968.

It was a day of disaster for America, as Arthur Ashe and Stan Smith lost in the fourth round and only Clark Graebner was left as the men's division of the \$100,000 open.

Four times in as many attempts at Laver won the all-England championship, the most perfect of tennis titles. He took it in 1961 and 1962, then turned pro. He won again in 1968 and 1969 when it came an open. In between, in 1967 and not counted in the streak, he won the only tournament ever held at Wimbledon.

A Kicking Service

Taylor won 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1, on the strength of his kicking southpaw service and sliding returns. The day was his and upsurges of applause deservedly celebrated this moment in history. But it must be reported that the little redhead, for so long champion of the world, lost his genius touch halfway through the match and double-buffed easily to finish it.

It was hardly believable, for

Lombardi Has Tumor Removed From Abdomen

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI)—Redskins coach Vince Lombardi, 57, appeared "excellent" yesterday after a 2 1/2 hour operation in which a tumor and a two-foot section of his colon were removed, his surgeon reported.

Preliminary examination showed the tumor was non-malignant, reported Dr. Robert J. Coffey, a professor of surgery at Georgetown University.

Final word on whether the growth was cancerous, however, must wait for further studies in the Georgetown hospital lab, which will take four to five days, Dr. Coffey said.

Edward Bennett Williams, president of the Redskins, said that on the basis of information he received Lombardi will resume normal activities within about four weeks. The Redskins training camp opens on July 15.

Results at Wimbledon

MEN'S SINGLES
Fourth Round
Rod Laver, Australia, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1, def. Arthur Ashe, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.
Stan Smith, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, def. Arthur Ashe, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.
Clark Graebner, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, def. Arthur Ashe, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Fourth Round
Christina Sandberg, Sweden, 6-1, 6-0, def. Virginia Wade, England, 6-1, 6-0.
Karene Kratzmann, Australia, 6-1, 6-0, def. Virginia Wade, England, 6-1, 6-0.
Karene Kratzmann, Australia, 6-1, 6-0, def. Virginia Wade, England, 6-1, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES
Third Round
John Newcombe, Tony Roche, Australia, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1, def. Roy Emerson, New Zealand, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.
Roy Emerson, New Zealand, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1, def. John Newcombe, Tony Roche, Australia, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES
Third Round
Margaret Court, Judy Dalton, Australia, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1, def. Virginia Wade, England, 6-1, 6-0.
Karene Kratzmann, Australia, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1, def. Virginia Wade, England, 6-1, 6-0.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Friday's Games
Philadelphia 000 000 000 0 4
St. Louis 000 000 000 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000 0 0
Houston 000 000 000 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000 0 0
Washington 000 000 000 0 0
New York 000 000 000 0 0
Boston 000 000 000 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000 0 0
Houston 000 000 000 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000 0 0
Washington 000 000 000 0 0
New York 000 000 000 0 0
Boston 000 000 000 0 0

Laver rarely loses the ones that matter. He had the grand slam in 1962 as an amateur. He had it again last year as a pro by sweeping the Australian, French, Wimbledon and American championships. Only one other man, Don Budge in 1938, had won it.

The redhead, of course, had been top-seeded. Taylor just made the list at No. 16.

A Matter of Inches

"I must say that I thought I would win," said Roger. "My mother thought I deserved at least one set."

A few inches make a tremendous gap in the score, said Laver, who said he had no excuses. "I double-faulted the match away. Disappointing. I don't like losing. It's not my nature."

America's chief hopes, Ashe and Smith, were beaten by men thought past their prime. Ashe, picked as the man with the best chance to upset Laver, was knocked out in straight sets by 25-year-old Andres Gimeno of Spain, 7-5, 7-5, 6-2.

Smith, seeded seventh and the top-ranked American, was licked by 24-year-old Roy Emerson, the Wimbledon champion in 1964 and 1969, by 2-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

Graebner, the big New Yorker seeded ninth, won from the Italian, 6-3, 6-0, 4-6, 6-3. It was his best service that meant the difference. A swirling wind on the exposed No. 1 court raised havoc with the delicate shots, tossing the ball out of court, and the blond proved mightier than the rapier. An all-or-nothing forehand, delivered on the dead run, nicked the net and gave Clark the needed break in the first set, and he had the second without strain as the wind blew Nastase's long hair over his eyes.

The stocky 6-foot 11-inch Laver lost an early break in the third game of the third set, got it back, stayed off two break points in the seventh and ninth games and rocketed a forehand down the line to win the set.

But the American had his measure. His service was unbreakable and a clean backhand through a hole gave him the fourth set and the match. Graebner's prospects are improving. He draws Taylor instead of Laver for the right to enter the semi-finals.

Like Laver, Ashe had an off day. He started well. A forehand down the line, a backhand that hopped off the line and another backhand that forced a volleying error put him at 4-3 with service coming up. He promptly lost it, carelessly. A half-volley from near up plopped into the net, a double-fault put him at 4-5, and on a far second service the Spaniard took aim and fired into the corner. Four games later another forehand into the corner gave Gimeno the first set. Time was three or four years ago

when Arthur could bang in the first matter. He had the grand slam in 1962 as an amateur. He had it again last year as a pro by sweeping the Australian, French, Wimbledon and American championships. Only one other man, Don Budge in 1938, had won it.

The redhead, of course, had been top-seeded. Taylor just made the list at No. 16.

Smith was on the bulleye in the early moments. Striking the ball on the rise, he ran out the first set in 20 minutes. But Emerson, still fast and fit, began to crowd him, hunting up for the volley. Stan lost the spirit of adventure. Instead of hitting away, he tossed up some uninspired lobs that Roy cracked away in delight.

Meanwhile, Cecil Martinez was bubbling with ecstasy. The tiny, 23-year-old San Franciscan had bounced third-seeded Virginia Wade of Britain out of the championship, 6-1, 6-4. Her plan was to keep her back carefully in play and let tempestuous Virginia make the errors.

Miss Wade nibbled. After slugging erratically to lose the first set, she gained some sort of command in the second to lead 2-1, and then served three double-faults in a row to drop her service.

Second-seeded Mrs. Billie Jean King won, 6-1, 6-2, from Lea Pericoli of Italy.

Top-seeded Mrs. Margaret Court reached the round of eight with a 6-3, 6-0, 4-6, 6-3 victory over Mrs. Vera Popkova of Czechoslovakia, who hits soft shots; fifth-seeded Rosie Casals won from Christina Sandberg of Sweden, 6-1, 6-0. Seventh-seeded Karen Kratzmann defeated the 1968 finalist, Mrs. Judy Dalton, also of Australia, 6-4, 6-3, and stately Helga Niessen of West Germany, seeded eighth, won from the American, Betty Ann Grubb, 6-1, 6-3.

There were two other upsets. Britain's Winnie Shaw, who was a game away from beating Mrs. Court last week at Queen's, won from fourth-seeded Kerry Melville of Australia, 6-2, 6-4, with her revitalized forehand. France's Yvonne Lemaire defeated sixth-seeded Julie Heldman of New York, 6-2, 6-4.

Zilioli Gains Lead

IN TOUR; Merckx 2d

ANGERS, France, June 28 (UPI)—Italo Zilioli of Italy took the lead in the 1970 Amstel Tour de France, a 10-day bicycle race, today as he sprinted past two fellow cyclists to win the second lap of the Tour de France.

The 26-year-old Zilioli of Turin covered the 200 kilometers (125 miles) lap from La Rochelle in 4 hours, 41 minutes, 19 seconds to take the yellow leader's jersey. He was followed by the finish line today a full 24 seconds behind Zilioli.

Cyrille Guimard of France won the first leg of the tour yesterday in a furious sprint to the finish. Merckx was second in the 24 kilometer leg from Limoges to La Rochelle.

Aggrieved on Waivers

PITTSBURGH, June 28 (UPI)—The Chicago Cubs have asked waivers on Hank Aggrieved, 36-year-old southpaw 116-inch pitcher. Aggrieved's removal from the roster makes room for Mike Pappas, a right-hander bought from the Atlanta Braves on Thursday.

Nijinsky Easy Victor in Irish Sweeps Derby

THE CURRAGE, Ireland, June 28 (UPI)—Nijinsky, the wonder horse of European racing owned by Charles W. Engelhard of the United States, stretched his winning streak to nine yesterday by winning the Irish Sweepstakes Derby.

"It was so easy," said his jockey, Liam Ward, "even my grandmother could have won on this great horse."

But it didn't look quite that easy in this race, with less than a quarter of a mile to go. Nijinsky appeared to be hopelessly out of it, boxed on the rails in the 13-horse field. But Ward pulled him clear, overtook the field in a few strides and finished a three-length winner.

Nijinsky's time for the 1 1/2-mile race that made him only the



GIANT KILLER—Roger Taylor beating Rod Laver.

Evans, Liguori Also Beaten

Upsets Highlight AAU Meet As Carlos, Davenport Lose

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., June 28 (UPI)—UCLA sophomore John Smith maintained the upset trend of the 1970 Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships last night when he won the 440-yard dash in 45.7 seconds.

The 20-year-old Smith beat among others, defending champion and meet record-holder Lee Evans and Curtis Mills, who has a pending world record of 44.7.

Evans took second with Smith's UCLA teammate Wayne Collett third, and Mills, fourth.

Ralph Mann of Brigham Young University, who bettered the world record with a 48.8 performance in the 440-yard intermediate hurdles a week ago, ran exactly one second slower, nevertheless good enough to win the AAU crown and set a meet record.

Ken Swenson of Kansas State turned on a blistering stretch drive to catch and beat pace-setting Mark Wenzel of Wisconsin in the 800. Both were timed at 1:47.4. With Tom Von Ruden of the Pacific Coast Club third in 1:47.9.

Other winners were Tom Hill of Arkansas State with a time of 1:33, equalling the meet record in the 100-yard high hurdles; George Froun of the Pacific Coast Club with a 2:30.0 (70.1 meter) hammer throw; Reynaldo Brown, California Track Club, 7-foot-11-inch (2.18 meter) high jump; Bouncy Moore Oregon, 26-foot 3 3/4-inch (7.99 meter) long jump; Jay Silvester, 308-foot 4-inch (93.8 meter) discus throw; and Frank Shorter, 13:24.2 in the three-mile.

Each was clocked in 9.3 seconds. Charlie Greene, Eddie Hart and Robert Taylor were given the same time.

The one man missing from the picture was John Carlos, whom most of the crowd of 9,026 had expected to cross the finish line first. Carlos, however, pulled up halfway down the track, apparently bothered by a thigh injury which developed during workouts earlier in the week.

Davenport, the Olympic champion in the high hurdles, had no injuries. He was simply outrun by Hill and Marcus Walker of the Colorado Track Club. Both finished in 1:33 seconds, one-tenth of a second off the world record, but with Hill inches in front at the tape.

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Giants Win on Gallagher's Home Run

Bucs Hand Cubs 10th Loss in Row

Sunday's Games

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (UPI)—Rookie Alan Gallagher rified a two-run homer in the 10th inning to give San Francisco a 6-4 victory over Atlanta in the first game of a doubleheader today.

Ken Henderson singled with one out in the 10th and one out later, Gallagher tagged his second home run of the year for the victory.

The Giants moved into a 4-4 tie in the bottom of the seventh on Bobby Bonds' leadoff double, an intentional walk to Willie McCovey, and a two-out single by Ken Henderson.

Atlanta overcame a 3-2 deficit with two runs in the top of the seventh off reliever Jerry Johnson. Singles by Hal King and Jim Nash, Sonny Jackson's run-scoring forefoot and Felix Milian's run-scoring single did the damage.

Pirates 3, Chicago 2, 1

Reliever Phil Regan walked two batters in the eighth inning, the first one leading the bases and the second forcing in Pittsburgh's winning run as the Pirates shaded Chicago, 3-2, in the opener of a doubleheader. The Pirates won the second game, 4-1.

It was the tenth straight defeat for the sagging Cubs and seventh for the Pirates.

Clio James accounted for both Chicago runs in the first game, doubling and scoring on Jack Hatt's single in the third and then doubling another across in the seventh. But the Pirates tied it twice, the second time on Jose Fagan's pinch double in the seventh.

Cardinals 6, Phillies 4

Richie Allen came back to haunt his ex-teammates when he singled in Vic Davalillo with the winning run as St. Louis defeated Philadelphia, 6-4, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Davalillo had doubled with one out in the seventh with the score tied at 4-4. Allen followed with a single to rightfield, his eighth game-winning hit for the Cardinals, to give right-hander Mike Torrez his sixth victory.

Expos 3, Mets 2

Rusty Staub hammered a two-run homer in the eighth inning, moving Montreal to a 3-2 victory over New York.

New York's Ray Sadecki and Carl Motton of the Expos were locked in a 1-1 tie until Dave Marshall clouted a lead-off homer for New York in the eighth.

But Don Hahn opened the Expos' eighth with a single, only the fifth hit off Sadecki. He was sacrificed to second and then Staub unloaded his 11th home run of the season, giving Montreal the lead.

Dodgers 2, Padres 0

Wes Parker and Jim Lefebvre drove in first-inning runs for Los Angeles and Alan Foster, with relief from Jim Brown in the eighth, put them stand up for a 2-0 triumph over San Diego, stretching the Dodgers' winning streak to six games. The loss was the Padres' eighth in a row.

Los Angeles got all the runs it needed in the first inning off left-hander Dave Roberts, 5-5.

Boston 5, New York 2, 8

In the American League, home runs by reserve catcher Jake Gibbs and hot-hitting Roy White powered New York past Boston, 6-2, for a split of their doubleheader. Carl Yastrzemski slammed a three-run homer as the Red Sox won the first game, 5-4.

Gibbs, who had appeared in just 13 previous games, sent the Yankees ahead to stay in the second inning of the nightcap with his first homer since 1966, a three-run blast off Boston starter Ray Culp.

Yankees 5, Tigers 2

Rookie Jack Heideemann rapped five straight hits and left-hander Sam McDowell allowed the entire Detroit team the same number, pitching Cleveland to an 8-2 victory over Detroit in the first game of a doubleheader.

Senators 4, Orioles 3

Pinch hitter Rick Reichardt belted a two-run homer in the bottom of the 12th inning, giving Washington a come-from-behind 4-3 victory over Baltimore.

Reichardt's ninth home run of the season came off Eddie Watt, Baltimore's third pitcher of the inning, who had come in when Reichardt was announced as a pinch hitter for Lee Maye.

Angels 2, Royals 1

Jim Fregoso socked his 13th homer of the season with two out in the fifth inning, moving California to a 2-1 victory over Kansas City in the opening game of a doubleheader.

Fregoso, whose double in the first inning off starter and loser Jim Hooker, 4-6, set up the first Angels' run, had his home runs on five straight Sundays.

Twins 9, White Sox 1

Harmon Killebrew slammed a pair of homers good for three runs to give manager Bill Rigney his 1,000th major-league triumph as Minnesota defeated Chicago, 9-1, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Killebrew, who celebrates his 34th birthday tomorrow, hit his 18th homer with Tony Oliva on base in the third inning and gave the Twins a 3-0 lead. He hit a solo homer in the eighth, his 20th of the year, to tie him with Frank Howard for the league lead. Killebrew now has 468 major-league home runs.

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Pinch hitter Rick Reichardt belted a two-run homer in the bottom of the 12th inning, giving Washington a come-from-behind 4-3 victory over Baltimore.

Reichardt's ninth home run of the season came off Eddie Watt, Baltimore's third pitcher of the inning, who had come in when Reichardt was announced as a pinch hitter for Lee Maye.

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Jim Fregoso socked his 13th homer of the season with two out in the fifth inning, moving California to a 2-1 victory over Kansas City in the opening game of a doubleheader.

Fregoso, whose double in the first inning off starter and loser Jim Hooker, 4-6, set up the first Angels' run, had his home runs on five straight Sundays.

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Observer

'Fantastic, B.B.!'

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—B.B. Holmes, the private investigator, was in the Senate press gallery disguised as an inexperienced Capitol observer. With this disguise, he hoped to learn whether all Capitol observers were veterans.

"You see," he explained, "if in experienced Capitol observers are as rare as the puma, would have his belief, then the appearance of one on Capitol Hill should occasion some excitement among veteran Capitol observers."

It was not, however, an investigation to bring out the hoodlums in B.B. Holmes. He wanted to discuss recent cases which had taken him beyond his customary Washington territory. "Tell me," he asked, "do you read the political speeches and letters to this effect?"

"Of course,"

"What is the one characteristic that all victims of street crime have in common?"

"That's easy: innocence. They are all innocent victims of crime in the streets,"

"Wrong!" cried Holmes. "For two years I had heard and read of these invariably innocent victims. It was clear to me that if I could establish in fact that only the innocent were victimized by street criminals, there would be an obvious way to eliminate crime in the streets."

"Do you mean—?"

"Yes! By keeping all innocent persons off the street, criminals would either have to go into the house after their prey or abandon their criminal ways."

Before he could urge this solution on government, Holmes had to test the theory. It took only two days of investigation to explode it. The first three innocent victims he investigated proved to be innocent enough. If one overlooked a little intergenerational malice and a rather nasty case of reckless driving.

The fourth case involved a man who had been robbed of \$17 while walking near his home. Holmes' investigation showed that at the time of the robbery, in fact, this victim was en route from shooting a cousin six times without witnesses.

By Margaret Crimmins

WASHINGTON (WP)—No matter how divided the country is on the war and our national values, there is one group that still carries on an old American tradition—the one that spots a buck in everything.

Strong feelings about war, patriotism and peace are coming out in one way or another, and there is money to be made. Thousands and thousands of dollars are being spent on an array of mass-produced flag and peace decorations, from window decals to Bixby pajamas.

"It's fantastic," said Martin Lieberman, 47, Philadelphia, president of Marie Crest, Inc., the country's major chain store costume jewelry distributor. He sells both peace and flag symbols in jewelry for men and women.

A large New York producer of both peace symbol and flag novelties did not want to talk. "If I tell you the sales are lousy, I'd be lying. And if I talk more about it, someone else will get into the act."

Commercialization

"Like everything else in America, war and peace have been commercialized," said Steve Goldberg, 29-year-old co-owner of The Naked Grape, based in New York with three stores there and some 600 around the country.

"It's become an item business. It's dollars and cents," added Mr. Goldberg. The three-year-old, \$4-million business counts the Beatles and flamboyant dissenter Abbie Hoffman among its regular customers.

The circular peace symbol, with its intersecting lines, was first designed by a group of Englishmen in Feb. 1958, for use in a mass Easter demonstration protesting nuclear disarmament.

He decided the symbol was necessary because the phrase "unilateral nuclear disarmament" was too cumbersome for parade banners, and they wanted something people would remember. The result was a composite basic form of a semaphoric signal for the letters "N" and "D."

"The validity of the symbol as a gesture of human despair became clear," wrote Gerald Holton in a June 1961 issue of Peace News, published in London.

He saw the black lines as symbolizing a distraught human being, the circle as the world and the background, eternity.

"Sew it on your socks, chums; stick it on your windows; bolt it to your cars, and hang it on your haversacks," said Mr. Holton in a diary entry of Feb. 1956.

On Socks

Who knows how many Americans have sewed the peace symbol to their socks, but it has been passed and traveled almost everywhere on backs and billboards.

At least one young peace activist embroidered it on her bra. An old man, all alone early Sunday morning after the November moratorium, stretched up on foot, arthritis to the point of being very slow and very carefully on a fence across from the

PEACE Pays Off



... On a necktie.

White House. His circle and lines were shaky, but he had said something and there was a smile on his face.

From this spontaneity of expression, businessmen took over. The once-crisp, black-and-white symbol has been stamped out in all colors. On bikini bathing suits and pajamas, drinking mugs, lamps, shirts, dresses, pants, hosiery, neckties, gift-wrapping paper.

Slight Edge

The hand-made peace pendant that the young wore on leather thongs before the Oct. 1967, Pentagon peace march has been slicked up in gold costume jewelry, in belts, rings, earrings. It is sold at the most "establishment" department stores, although some clerks don't know what it means.

California Alvin Duskin—the first to come out with the peace symbol in clothes—is perhaps the greatest paradox among those making money on anti-war sentiments. Mr. Duskin, 37, is a former analytical philosophy student who admires Karl Marx and Fidel Castro. He flies peace flags resembling the U.S. flag over his five-story factory, which fritters some San Franciscans. His business last year grossed \$5.3 million and he expects to double the take in 1970.

His knit garments with the interwoven peace symbol came out in 1967.

In Mr. Duskin's San Francisco headquarters, there's a slight edge to the telephone voice of Lew Harris, 36, when the subject of money and peace comes up.

"If anybody thinks they can make some money, they're going to," said Mr. Harris, who handles public relations, among other things.

"Hundreds and hundreds of people see only money in the peace symbol. But maybe that's not so bad. Every time that symbol goes out, it does something to somebody's head."

Until recently the line between peace symbol and red, white and blue wearers was fairly clear. Obviously, those against the war chose the stark, cross-hatched circle. Those on the side of administration war policies displayed flags.

Thus someone in the red, white and blue camp was typified by a Washington flag salesman. He put on a flag pin every time there's an anti-war rally. "Just to show them where I stand. I really get mad if one of those awful, long-haired things screams at me because I'm wearing the flag. Can you imagine? In my own country, as if it were un-American or something."

Dead in the East

The Naked Grape's Goldberg and co-partner Louis Diskin, 56, are saying the peace symbol may be picking up some in the South and Midwest, but it's almost dead on the East and West Coasts.

"Things that happen on either coast filter across the country about a year later," said Mr. Diskin.

He and partner Goldberg see flag-inspired shirts and pants as the next big seller in the war and peace area. The avant-garde company, adviser to at least one giant (and formerly conservative) college sweatshirt manufacturer, made the flag-pattern shirt worn by Abbie Hoffman at a House Un-American Activities Committee hearing Oct. 3, 1968. After conviction in the court of general sessions for "defiling the American flag," Mr. Hoffman cried, "I regret that I have only one shirt to give for my country."

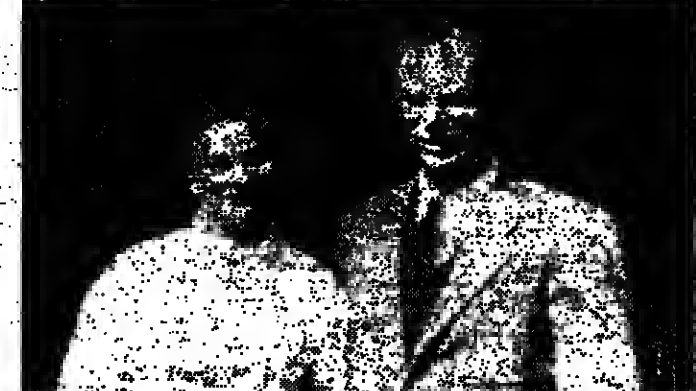
"It was a special order shirt," said Mr. Goldberg. "He knows our pattern maker."

"Now, that's where it's at. In shirts like Hoffman's. The kids on the street in Greenwich Village, are doing our design. I think it's patriotic; that's what I told the police when they checked us out. If I thought it was a put-on, I couldn't do it. I wouldn't take a flag and cut it up."

Mr. Goldberg concedes that the flag-inspired clothes wearers are sometimes subject to prosecution under local ordinances—"are really confusing older people."

"They don't know if it's for a good or bad purpose and can't figure out who's on what side. Everyone has his own interpretation of the flag and what it means."

PEOPLE: The End Of a Fairytale



Anne Marie Rasmussen and Steven Rockefeller (1958).

She was the daughter of a Norwegian grocer of modest means, a comely girl who worked for a time as a domestic at the Pocomantic Hills, N.Y., estate of Nelson A. Rockefeller. He was the son of Nelson A. Rockefeller, a recent graduate of Princeton with a promising future as an investment banker. In 1958, Steven C. Rockefeller, then 23, visited Norway, where the 21-year-old blonde had returned. Shortly afterward, young Rockefeller was married to his father's maid, Anne Marie (Mia) Rasmussen, in the climax to what one local newspaper called "one of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales come true."

Last weekend, in Juarez, Mexico, Mia divorced Steven on uncontested grounds of "mutual consent and abandonment." Conditions of the settlement were described as "generous." Mrs. Rockefeller retaining custody of the couple's three children, who will live with their mother at the family home in Pocomantic Hills.

RECOVERING: Frank Sinatra, 54, at his Palm Springs, Calif., home after surgery on his right hand to correct a "contracture" — a muscular spasm that causes the hand to draw into a tight fist. HONEYMOONING: Oscar-winning actress Patty Duke and rock concert promoter Michael Tell in Hawaii after their marriage Wednesday night in a chapel on the Las Vegas strip. ELECTED: Screenwriter Daniel Taradash as president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for 1970-71. The incumbent, actor Gregory Peck, declined a nomination for reelection.

The other day Linda Dunsen, 20, who should have known better, refused to give up her seat on a San Francisco bus to a little old lady, about 63. Whereupon the latter proceeded to call the former names, hit Linda over the head with a cane, stopped to catch her second wind and hit Linda over the head some more. The bus driver stopped and the elderly woman disappeared. Miss Dunsen was treated for a bruise on her forehead at a nearby hospital.

McSorley's old ale house, whose 116-year-old practice of turning away women with a variety of hooks, clangs, and

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